LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A. Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. E. HORNIMAN, 1913--18.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY HAMEDUDDIN FIDVIVALI & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 138 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
13th August ...	"NOVARA" ...	6,850
20th " ...	"MANTUA"* ...	10,902
27th " ...	"DEVANHA" ...	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ...	8,056
10th " ...	A STEAMER ...	11,430
17th " ...	"PLASSY" ...	7,346
24th " ...	"NALDERA"* ...	15,825
1st October, ...	"SOUDAN" ...	6,696
8th " ...	"MOREA" ...	10,890
15th " ...	"EGYPT" ...	7,941
22nd " ...	"CHINA" ...	7,952
29th " ...	"MALWA"* ...	10,941

"MANTUA" "NALDERA" "MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
15th August	"DILWARA"	To Colombo Straits and China.
18th "	SICILIA	To Colombo and Calcutta
26th "	MALWA	Colombo Fermantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
16th Sept,	KASHGAR	To Colobmbo and Calcutta
23rd "	NARKUNDA'	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October	"MANTUA"	

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	...
11th August.	BANKURA ...	Karachi & P. Gulf.
12th August.	LHASA ...	Karachi direct.
	CHAKDARA ...	Busreh Direct
14th "		11-30 a. m.
24th "	TAROBA ...	E & S Africa Noon
18th "	A Steamer ...	Karachi P and Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
* Kasado Maru	N, Yanagi	28th July	13th Aug,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	12th Aug,	24th "
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T, Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

* Calls at Colombo as a Special case,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	..G. Matsushita	5339	25thAug	7thAug
SeifukuMaru	M. Tonda	5857	5th "	20th "
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	18th "
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	3rd "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghbai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,53
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,85,73,83
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,46

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921 interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.
L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,300
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be assertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Head Offices: 123, Esplanade Road, Fort
BOMBAY.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.
125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, LL.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Progjee Sworji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Bucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA,
Asst. Secretary,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Head Office,
Lahore.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or 309, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta.
The Chief Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.,
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "PANTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent. Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Branch Secretary, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A. GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION
We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship
Proprietor:—TAJUDDIN GOOLAM HOOSEIN & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P BANERJEA.
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
808, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF IND A LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Manager

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL, f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,662.
RESERVE FUNDS, f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,776.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
Dutch East Indies:
Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Djooja, Djember, Kota Radja, Langsa, Macassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pontianak, Semarang, Sourabayas, Solo, Tebing Tingg (Do), Tegal, Telok Betong, Tjilatjap, Weltervredon
Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited,
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. J. J. BELL ceases to be in our employ from this date.

G. M. ROSE,
Manager for India.

6th August, 1921. C10384

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT REWA STATE.

THE next contract for the extraction and export of certain minor produce consisting of Bahera (Terminalia Ballarica) Harre, Harri, (Myrobalan or Terminalia Chibula) Aonla (Phyllanthus Ambiica), Majith (used in dying) Catchu (Katha) Honey and wax, Gum of sorts, Chirouji or Charoli, Tikhur, Bechandi, Country medicine such as Bhilawa, Banslochan, white and black Musli, roots of Pipra, Loadh, Roots of Chinar, Kamraj, Bhoraj, Tejraj, Hansraj, Balraj, Butch and Chitawar, Horns of Arna (Bison) and Horns and Hides of Chital, Roj and Stag, from the Southern Rewa Forests which includes Illaqua Kaun, Patrehi, Deori, Kothi, Jaitpur, Sohagpur, Beohari, Pathraula, Majholi, Gungour and Camp Umaria, i.e. the forests situated within the Inspectorships of Chandia, Bandhogarh, Sohagpur Jaithari, Beohari and Mad was will, be given by public auction at Rewa on the 31st August 1921 in the office of the undersigned at 11 a.m. The period of the contract will be for 3 or 5 years according to the orders of the Council of Regency.

The average income of the past 10 years to the State has been from October 1911 to September 1916 Rs. 50,500 per year, from October 1916 to September 1921 Rs. 75,000 per year.

Other conditions for the lease will be available in the office of the undersigned and will be announced at the time of bidding.

The contract period is to commence from the 1st October, 1921.

The auction will be held before Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye Revenue Member, Council of Regency, to whom further communication should be made.

V. K. MULYE,
Revenue Member,
Council of Regency, Rewa State.

Rewa, July 1921. C10325

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

LOST, MISPLACED or STOLEN one SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 114 for 100 shares of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing originally in the name of Mahesh Chandra Biswas, Tarkavagish (deceased). Notice is hereby given that anyone dealing with same will do so at his or their own risk.

For and on behalf of
The Indian & Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSHINHBHAI,
Director.

C10401

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the period ending 31st March 1921 at the rate of Rs. 5 per share after deducting Income-tax thereon will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921, at the New Offices of the Company at 1st Floor, Dadyseth's House, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, (which will be occupied on and from 1st August 1921) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) (except on Saturdays, when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Thursday, the 7th July 1921, and who have paid all the calls.

The dividends will be paid on production of the share Certificates at the above Office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1921. 10079

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD

NOTICE.

AT THE MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on 14th July, 1921, a call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 12th August, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Any call not paid by 12th August 1921, will be liable to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

If the call is paid earlier that due date interest will be allowed thereon at 6 per cent. per annum till due date.

The call shall be payable by such shareholders whose names appears on the Register on 7th July 1921

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1921. C10078

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of August, 1921, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as extraordinary resolution viz:—

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid up and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on 7th day of September 1921, at the same time and place.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
Sd. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Out of the 6,00,000 shares into which the Capital of the Company is divided 16,666 were issued as fully paid up. Out of the remaining 5,83,334 shares 5,82,239 shares referred to in the Resolution have been allotted and 1095 remain unallotted C 10379

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from GOPAL DINKER POTBHARE. Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, possession, easements or otherwise in the said premises or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest of which notice shall not then have been received and as if such claim or interest had been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Mouje Patharle in the Sub-District of Kalyan, District Thana, Taluka Kalyan, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 3¾ gunthas or thereabouts, Akar whereof is Rs. 12 (twelve), bearing Survey No. 26, Entry No. 118, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land bearing Survey No. 69, on or towards the West by the land bearing Survey No. 25 and beyond that by Survey No. 102, on or towards the North by the land bearing Survey Nos. 29 and 30, and on or towards the South by the land bearing Survey Nos. 27 and 68, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that vacant piece or parcel of land situate at Mouje Dombivli, Taluka Kalyan, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, District Thana, forming portion of Plot bearing Survey No. 102 and Pot No. 1 and admeasuring 688 2/3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Railway fence, on the South by the remaining portion of Survey No. 102, on the West by the portion of Plot bearing Survey No. 102, and on the East by plot bearing Survey No. 30 bearing Records of Rights Entry No. 654.

THIRDLY:—All that vacant piece or parcel of land situate at Mouje Dombivli, Taluka Kalyan, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 30 and Pot No. 1 and admeasuring 224 gunthas or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the Railway fencing, on the South by plot bearing Survey No. 26 and also by plot bearing Survey No. 26, on the West by plot bearing Survey No. 102 and on the East by plot bearing Survey No. 29, the Akar payable in respect thereof being Rs. 1-10-0 bearing Record of Rights Entry No. 177.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1921.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C10440

TENDERS.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the half year ending 31st March, 1922, for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the dates specified:—

Particular of Tender.	Date of opening Tenders.
Supplying articles of Provisions and Hospital necessaries	17th August, 1921
Supplying Miscellaneous Marine Stores	24th August, 1921.

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post The quotations must be shown in words as well as in figures.

For particulars see Notice No. 5440/Est., dated 22nd July, 1921, in the Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 28th July, 4th, 11th and 18th August, 1921, or apply to Marine Store Officer of this Dockyard.

E. J. HEADLAM,
Depy. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

TA C10255

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1003 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 4th day of March, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, Order V, Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8, and Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SHA RAMJI GOVARDHAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

versus

(1) KALIDAS DAYARAM, (2) DURGAPURSAD DAYARAM, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem Mr. A. F. Chinoy, one of the Commissioners of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Colaba, within the Fort, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay; and carrying on business under the name of Durgapursad & Co. ... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff's claims from the Defendants Rs. 5,000 due on a writing dated 2nd February, 1921, annexed to the Plaint hereinwith interest thereon, that the stock-in-trade, assets and the goodwill of the business of Messrs. Durgapursad & Co., mentioned in the said Plaint may be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the net sale proceeds thereof may be applied in and towards the satisfaction of the Decretal amount, that the stock-in-trade and goodwill of the said business of the said Messrs. Durgapursad & Co., may be declared to be duly charged with the re-payment of the said sum and interest, that liberty may be reserved to the Plaintiff to apply for Decree for the Deficiency, if any, that a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said business carried on by the Defendants under the name and style of Durgapursad & Co., with power to recover the outstandings, that the Defendants may be restrained from dealing with and disposing, of the said business or assets or stock-in-trade and the costs of this suit and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of August, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 25th day of July, 1921.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 25th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C10444

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF PIG LEAD AND RAZORS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th August, the following:—

Cwts 1200 pig lead.
65000 razors.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed from Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. punctually (S. T.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamiotram and Madon, Attorneys for the Pledgee Mr. A. Hoosein and on account and risk of the Pledgors Messrs. Vilcassim Bros., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1921, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

Very valuable cat's eye and diamond necklace, central piece cat's eye weighing about 50 ratis and diamond about 25 ratis. The best quality cat's eye in the whole of India.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 KEGS SOORMA, 134 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER, 2 CASES ART PAPER, 10 BAGS IRON NUTS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), No. 120, Apollo Street, at their rooms by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

By order of Messrs. C. Doctor and Co. and on account of the Insurance office concerned:—

Marked C. D. and Co., No. 1/134 about 134 drums bleaching powder (slightly damaged) and the above is on view at No. 13 Shed Victoria Docks:—

2 cases each containing about 10 reams art paper.

2 bales black and red twill (damaged by salt water).

1 case about 12 doz. Allenbury's Feeder.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Usoof Bros.:—

10 bags hexagon black iron nuts.

By order of the concerned:—

150 kegs Soormah.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

2 cases Armbands.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Ibrahim Moledina, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, one lot shop furniture such as cupboards, show cases, tables, counter, mirrors, chairs, brass stands, etc., etc. The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL CEDRAT, OIL CEDARWOOD, OIL MAGNOLIA, MUGUET SYNTHETIC, MUSK SOAP, ROSE SOAP, VIOLET SOAP COMPOUND, GARDEN GERANIUM, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. Nowroji K. Gheewalla, proprietor of the Hardware and Sundries Importing Agency, and the attorney of Messrs W. J. Bush and Co., Distillers of oils and essences, etc., etc., and on account and risk of The Oriental Drug and Chemical Co. (Otto Mohiniwalla) Juma Masjidwalla.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 13th August, sell by Pubdlic Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

Muguet Synthetic, Benzyl Acetate, Oil Cedrat, Oil Cedarwood, Oil Magnolia, Compound Oil Bay Rum, Oil Syringa, Musk Soap Compound, Rose Soap Compound, Violet Soap Compound, Benzyl Benzoate, Garden Geranium.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th August, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 CWTS. OF PLASTER OF PARIS.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 12th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:—

125 cwts. of Plaster of Paris.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921 at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Accessories; shoes; colour; carpet; loose timber; dye; advertising matter; whisky; piecegoods pipes; cocoanuts; bicycle accessories; crucibles; dry fish; cajoonuts; yarn; C I pipes; seeds; arrack; calendars; silk ribbons; bags; window glass; iron; pattern; axles; piece oar; bath bricks; drapery; pipes fittings; wine; black pepper; samples paper; bars iron; M disc; coreed; sugar; bairee; hardware; glassware; hand stampgoods; hospital sundries; washers; loose papers; parcel; gunny bags; machinery; fumigator; S tubes; wet dates; twill gunny; coppra; nocket knives; empty cask; honey; cotton seed; steel bars; sulpher paper; old lamp; sago; salmon.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGUERITE COURTOT
FIFTH WEEK
Episode 12th into the Ambush
" 13th The Hidde Room

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS
TOPICAL

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

OH PROMISE ME
Bolland Comic

TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.,
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Unconventional

Maida

OF

Greenwood.

Comedy.

The Fight Film

BASHAM VS PLATTS AND COOK VS GODDARD, AND OTHER FILMS

Astounding News

The Greatest Fight of the Age will b fought again shortly between

Dempsey
&
Carpentier

At Bombay's Leading Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.

SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 13th, at 9-30 p. m,
ALBERT E. FLEMING'S
late N. S. C., London.
ALL-ALLIES OPEN
BOXING TOURNAMENT
7 STIRRING 7
Contests
SPECIAL TEN ROUNDS
at Catchweight
BILL RYAN
10 st. 10 lbs First appearance in India undefeated, winner 15 contests over all distances.
VERSUS
MILTON KUBIS
Bombay 10 st. 9 lbs. winner 21 contests
Ladies Admitted. Don't delay. Book now Plan and booking at Rose & Co.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT
6 30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ELENOR GLYN'S PROBLEM NOVEL
"THE REASON WHY"
Featuring
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

Next Saturday 13th August
The worlds Incomparable Dancer
"Pavlowa"
in a Picture nersion of the famous Opera
"MASANEILLO"
The Dumb Girl
OF
Portici

THE EMPRESS

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
MONDAY to FRIDAY 4 Shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
MADAN'S FIFTH SUPER INDIAN PRODUCTION,
"MOHINI"
or
"The triumph of faith"
ADAPTED FOR THE SCREEN FROM THE
EKADASI LEGEND

Next Saturday
"No. 1 of the Big 5"
shown recently at the Empire.
Pathe's Super-Production
"1001 NIGHTS"
OR
The Sultaness of Love.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

Many other choicest and palatable varieties and no fresh recommendation needed.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We Guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE
Bengal Sweet Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY 7

THE MAJESTIC

Remember *Note.*

Events of the two memorable days written with letters of gold in the annals of the future history of the progress of nation, are shown in their entirely at the

MAJESTIC.
WITH
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
by
THE KOHINOOR FILM CO.

A mythological drama depicting the scenes of ancient India in all its glory and valour.

Gorgeous Scenes Gripping plot.
BREATHLESS ACTION
Shows at 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.

THE LAST DAY
of the Two Programmes of supreme beauty and interest.

1 AT THE WEST-END
(New Churney Road)
A Fascinating Photodrama of Italy by the celebrated Novelist Marion Crawford
"Whoever Shall Offend"
(6 parts—6000 feet).
The Programme includes an "Innocent Ambrose" Comedy and
The Great Bonfire of Foreign Clothes
Four Shows at the West End; To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

2—AT THE GLOBE
(Sandhurst Road.)
The concluding Two Chapters, Four parts of the popular and powerful serial.
"The Lurking Peril"
The programme includes a 2 Reel Vitagraph Drama.
"Afternoon Miracle"
Together with a Jester Comedy in 2 parts
and
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS
Four Shows at the Globe, To-day a 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ie-Mie cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.
875, Hornby Road, FORT.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SHIPPING CLERK with thorough knowledge of Dock and Customs work. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 7058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C10442
A

WANTED—An experience AYAH to take charge of Baby two months old. May be of any religion. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 7053, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R1059
A

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam
C10264

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor staff on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position, lowest acceptable salary to SECRETARY NATIONAL PUBLICITY LTD, Houz Qazi, DELHI.
R632
A

REQUIRED for service in the Persian Gulf, a CLERK with good experience of book-keeping and accounts. Salary Rs. 300/400 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars and copies of all testimonials to Box No. 7062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1070
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE as a Correspondence Clerk, knowing Typewriting and Accountancy. Only those having previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials personally to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LTD., Worli, Bombay.
C10431
A

WANTED—4 ENERGETIC AGENTS for Bombay for a limited concern. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Travelling allowance extra. None need apply who cannot before joining duty invest Rs. 1,000 in shares of the concern. Should be able to join at once. Apply to Box No. 7061, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R1069
A

WANTED—An honest respectable ENGLISH LADY, who can organize and manage millinery line, in a well known silk shop, long experience and good connection with European customers, quite indispensable. Handsome salary with commission offered Apply immediately Box No. 7044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1043
A

WANTED qualified ENGINEER with good marine experience to take charge of putting deep sea foundations of steel caissons and concrete in tidal creek near Bombay. Applicants to give full information as to experience, qualification, salary required and references. Apply to THE MANAGER, The Tata Power Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
C10427
A

STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BARODA—WANTED—BRITISH NURSING SISTER. Salary Rs. 160—30—200 per month. Messing allowance Rs 70 per month. Uniform allowance Rs. 100 per annum. Fully furnished quarters. Use of gharry. Liberal leave, gratuity and pension rules. Apply with references to LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
C10437
A

GONDAL RAILWAY—WANTED a qualified EXECUTIVE ENGINEER with Railway experience. Initial salary of the post is Rs. 350, rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments. Leave and Provident Fund Rules according to the State Railway Regulations. Apply with copies of certificates to the undersigned. W. E. PARISH, Ag. Manager, Gondal Railway, Gondal, 3rd August, 1921.
R10398
A

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—(1.) FINANCE MINISTER. (2.) JUDICIAL MINISTER. Salary up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem according to qualifications for both posts. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 15th August to THE POLITICAL SECRETARY in his Highness' Government, Alwar.
C 10313
A

WANTED—A paid PRACHARAK on a salary of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications for Congress work in Jalgaon Taluka. Candidate should be educated able to address meetings, organise village committees and village picketing and should be above the age of 30. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st August. SHRIPAD KESHEV PATHAK, President, Taluka C. Committee, Jalgaon, E. K. Taluka Congress Committee's Office, Jalgaon, 6-8-21.
C10400
A

WANTED—SERVICES of a capable MOTOR MECHANIC to superintend the running and upkeep of Lorries, etc., in Upper Burma. Must be able to effect all running repairs and to arrange transport work and to command labour so employed. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem with partially furnished quarters and a small local allowance. Agreement may be offered to suitable man after about three months' probation. Apply to Box No. 7059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C10445
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Newly pucca built big GODOWNS in Homjee Hall, Mazagaon Road. Apply OWNER there.
R 1048
C

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
9698
C

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
R 1022
C

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 good rooms, one dressing room, and one Kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A FLAT at Chowpaty 3 or 4 bed rooms, 1 Hall, 1 Dining room, better if Sea side. Apply Box No. 7048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1055
D

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE for Rs. 10,000, a very lucrative business yielding, a monthly income of over 500 p.m. with prospects, situate most centrally no further investment needed. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply to Box No. 7063, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R1067
G

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
C9689
J A

FOR SALE.—ARIEL MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ h.p., 1914 TT Model, fitted Phillipson Pulley, Lamp generator pump, repair outfit, Best and Lloyd lubricator. Very fast. Just overhauled. Rs. 550. Bargain. PEKADON, Bank of India, Fort.
R1057
JA

LOST AND FOUND.

2 SAFE KEYS found near Church Gate Station. Apply to Mr. DE SILVA, Wallace and Co., Bombay.
R1066
JB

FOUND.—By our Chauffeur on Hughes Road, a DIAMOND of value. Owner may communicate within 7 days to Telephone No. 708 or it will be given away.
R1068
PB

FINANCIAL.

BIG LOANS can be granted on Bombay and Calcutta properties. Apply Box No. 7051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1053
R

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for contractors in want of Filling Earth and Hard Murum Rubble at Ballard Pier. Apply to:—R. S. DABHOLKAR, Motiwalla's Bungalow; Elphinstone Road, Bombay 13.
R1072
T

BEHER LAC COMPANY, LIMITED.—A sound investment for share and Agency. Apply to Hd. Office, 97, Clive Street, CALCUTTA:
T

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR.
C 10403
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut Day) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th August, 1921.
C10443

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 10th day of August, 1921, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 8 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the made payable at the Registered Office of the Company's No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) and on SATURDAY, between 12 noon and 1 p.m. (S.T.) except Sundays and Holidays to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 2nd day of August 1921. The Dividend Warrents will be posted to each Shareholder to his last Registered address.
HUSEIN DALSUKHBHAI
AND COMPANY.
Agents.
C10447

NOTICE.

THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

WE are glad to announce that we have been appointed RESIDENT SECRETARIES of the above Company for the Bombay Presidency and Mesopotamia. Applications are invited from respectable and Influential gentlemen for Agencies in unrepresented Districts and should be addressed to the Resident Secretaries, India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., 79 Medows Street, Bombay.
FRANK S. D'SOUZA,
Managing Director,
The Indian Products Supplying Agency, Ltd.
79, Medows St.
Bombay.
C1045

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES MADRAS.

SUIT NO. 3034 of 1921.

Messrs. ENGLISH CYCLE AND MOTOR IMPORTING CO.,

9, Broadway, Madras, by Agent.
C. R. Vijayarangam ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE CO. of Bagalkot by partners (1) Basappa Banagar (2) Bijapur Govindappa (3) Chanbasappa Abbrugeri (4) Mallappa Gattada. ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed a suit against you for Rs. 408-5-0 with costs.

The said suit stands adjourned for final hearing before the Chief Judge on 17th August, 1921, and the same will be decided exparte in your absence.

M. V. RAMASWAMI,
Vakil for plaintiffs.

Dated 6/8/21.
C10418

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO ALLUMINIUM MERCHANTS AND MOTOR HOUSES.
AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES SMALL PYRAMID ALLUMINIUM MATTINGS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. MADON and Co. and account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. A. Alimahomed and Co.

7 cases small pyramid Alluminum mattings about 21 cwt.

The above goods are lying in the godown of Messrs. M. H. Madon and Co., at Pambekar Street and can be inspected by intending purchasers at any time between 11 a.m., to 6 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF 281,761 BRICKS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Aboobucker Oosman and Co., and on account and at the risk of Manilal Gantamram.

281,761 Bricks M. K. K.

Balance out of the contract of 26th July 1920.

The above goods are lying in the factory of Messrs. Aboobucker Oosman and Co., at Sohad, Kalyan and can be seen there.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1921.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION AND BOMBAY COUNCIL,

The following is the translation of a letter published in the "Kesari" over the signature of Mr. B. D. Golap:—

It is a great pity that my resolution re-Compulsory Education was defeated in the Bombay Council that passed instead an amendment which throws no responsibility of action on Government. Nobody really pointed out what defect there was in my resolution. The only important objection raised in a spirit of wilful misunderstanding was that my resolution referred to the untouchable classes only. While in fact there was nothing of that sort in the resolution. It simply meant to convey that compulsion was necessary especially to the untouchable classes in view of the fact that while other classes may advance on a voluntary basis, the untouchables were not at all expected to do so. Again my resolution did not want compulsion to be universalised within any definite period of say three, five or seven years. It simply asked for the introduction of compulsion as early as possible; but this was perhaps precisely what troubled the Minister of Education who did not want to be saddled with the responsibility of making an actual beginning. This is the amendment accepted by the Council "That in view of bringing education within the reach of all classes this Council recommends Government to lay down the *goal of free and compulsory primary education* in this Presidency to be reached as early as possible." So compulsory education is the goal *yet to be reached!* Universal education ought to be the goal and compulsion the means to be immediately adopted; but compulsion is itself as yet a goal! Obviously there is no hope of its being reached during the regime of the present Minister of Education. It was extremely painful to see such a deceptive and illusive amendment being brought forward, supported and passed. If the Government think that they have behind them the public opinion in the country simply because they have captured the vote of the council they are under a great delusion. About half the people in the country are non-cooperators, and the Ministers by such a policy are driving the other half in the same direction.

The real nature of the Committee appointed to consider the problem of compulsory education was also thoroughly exposed during the debate. Every member of the committee who spoke expressed lip-sympathy for the principle of compulsion and raised all sorts of difficulties regarding actual practice. R. B. Chitale went the length of denying that any such popular demand existed; from this may be infered the attitude he is likely to take up in the committee. Mr. C. M. Gandhi almost followed suit. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir eagerly supported the principle but expressed great anxiety about its being put into force. R. S. Vichare's liberalism was clearly exposed when he opposed the Women's Franchise. His opposition to compulsion moreover is well-known. As regards Mr. Chikodi the very fact that he came to Poona but went away before this resolution came up for discussion shows his earnestness. Especially his view, as published in his paper *Vibhaker*, that it is no use talking about compulsion for the next four years, is explicit though disappointing. In short the educational Minister seems to have taken pretty good case to put upon the committee men more opposed to compulsion than himself.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Simla, August 10.

The weekly weather report for the week ending 10th August states that during the past week monsoon has been stronger than usual, but distribution of rainfall has again been uneven. Thus, while heavy rain has fallen in United Provinces, Punjab and Malabar, the week's total has been more than 30 per cent. in defect in Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A western disturbance passed over the extreme north and by stimulating the monsoon gave widespread and abundant rain in Kashmir and Punjab.

MONSOON IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Simla, August 11.

Monsoon has weakened in central parts of the country and north-east India but has strengthened in Upper Burma and Sind. The trough of low pressure projects into north of Bay where a depression is probably forming.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Lower Sind, Rajputana, excluding the north Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, east United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, west United Provinces, east Punjab.

The chief amounts:—Port Blair two inches, Table Island four, Victoria Point, Akyab two, Mergui, Tavoy, Diamond Island three, Moulmein four, Rangoon one and half, Bassein one, Kyaukpyu five, Yamethin, Calcutta, Darjeeling one, Jhansi two, Lucknow a half, Ludhiana one, Dalhousie three-quarters, Hyderabad (Sind) a half, Karachi four, Jodhpur three-quarters, Jaipur two, Udaipur one and half, Neemuch one, Sutna one and a half, Karwar one, Mangalore, Cochin two, Calicut three, Mercara two, Cuddalore one and half, Cocanada, Visagapatam one.

Forecast:—Extension round head of the Bay and in the Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. up to 8-30 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 10th	
			1919.	1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 20	69 26	49 78	33 29
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 15	70 83	55 55	38 49
Kalbadevi (Gok. Raj Hospital)	0 57	6d 35	53 55	37 6[illegible]
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 36	69 96	58 64	37 92
Kamp & Co. (C. Hill)	— —	— —	— —	— —

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th August 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and Amritsar and moderately clouded elsewhere Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual at Hissar and Delhi; night temperature is above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen at Jhansi, the amount reported being 1.92" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Rajputana and locally in lower Sind. Jaipur reports 1.54", Ajmer 0.20" Jodhpur 0.80" and Mount Abu 0.30". Karachi also reports a heavy fall of 4.23". Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Rajputana and night temperature is higher than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat and Kathiawar and locally in Central India West; Bhuj reports 0.30", Dwarka 0.25", Veraval 0.44", Bhavnagar-Para 2.32", Surat 0.20" Ahmedabad 0.25" Deesa 0.70" and Neemuch 0.99". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in north Gujarat humidity is in slight excess, Day temperature is lower than usual at Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Light rain has fallen at Akola, Chanda and Raipur, the amounts reported being 0.13", 0.10" and 0.12" respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain; Bombay has had 0.20", Ratnagiri 0.26" Mormugao 0.21" and Karwar 1.15". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan; Poona reports 0.22", Belgaum 0.18", Aurangabad 0.12", Nizamabad 0.42" and Hyderabad 0.10". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and temperature is nearly normal. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and lower Sind but has weakened in the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana and locally in the Bombay Deccan, Central India West, lower Sind southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. Karachi reports a heavy downpour of 4.23." Other principal amounts are: Cochin 2.34", Calicut 2.99", Mangalore 2.47" Bhavnagar Para 2.32", Jaipur 1.84" and Jhansi 1.92".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the Central Provinces and local in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West Rajputana, lower Sind and the United Provinces with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the southeast Punjab and on the Madras coast. It is probable that there will be an increase of rain in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th August 1921.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay reports are:—Victoria Point, Rangoon, Diamond Island one and a half inches; Mergui, Moulmein three; Tavoy four; Kyaukpya three; Akyab two; Cox's Bazar one; Dalhousie two; Nowgong, Sutna one; Calcutta four; and Mercara, Cocanada one and a half.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 11.

S S Chakla, Pitt, Busreh.
S S Chakdara, Bushwell Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
S S Urlana, Bishop, Calcutta.
S S City of Exeter, Rigoy Calcutta.
S S Surada, Brooks, Rangoon.
S S Sofala, Francis Rangoon.
S S Sofala, Francis, Rangoon.
S S Merkara Manley, Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Devanha for London.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1827 tons, Captain W. A. Fitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdara, 1585 tons, Captain Bushwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Urlana, 3383 tons, Captain W J. Bishop, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3381 tons Captain G E Brooks, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Sofala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sofala, 3436 tons Captain C. H. Francis, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S S City of Exeter:—The City Line steamer City of Exeter, 6022 tons, Captain Rigby, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Merkara, 5262 tons, Captain H. Manley, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

11th August 1921.

S S Devanha for London:—29 bales woollen carpet, Bontor and Co.; 10 bales cow hides, W. India Tanneries and Co.; 200 bales palmyra fiber, M. Jafferbhoy; 10 cwt banxide, P. R. Patell and Co.; 1550 cwt. myrabollams, D. Bhicajee and Co.

S S Devanha for Hull:—6065 cwt. myrabollams, D. Bhicajee and Co.

S S Cranfield for London:—1 case cotton carpet, John Taylor and Sons; 33 bdles sheep skin, Cox and Co.; 14 cwt gum trag, C. Nathoo; 10 gum amana SSamjee Chapsey.

S S Cranfield for Hamburg:—1475 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 15 bales cotton, N V Dossa and Co.; 765 bales cotton, Arjan Khimjee; 55 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Visram, 159 cwt. pepper, Gureo Ltd.; 450 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Merkara for Antwerp:—569 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—485 cwt nagir seed, O. Govindjee;

S S Elysia for Hamburg:—320 bales cotton, Walter Pavari and Co.; 90 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Visram, 10 cwt. gum amonous, S Chapsee and Co.; 275 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha;

S S Circasia for Hull:—300 bales hemp, D B Khan and Co.; 4000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.; 1550 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 100 cwt. castor seed, Birla and Bros.

S S Haimon for New York:—8 bales W. carpets, Cox and Co.; 9 bales woollen carpet, Flemings Shaw and Co.; 57 bdles woolen carpet Coutts and Co.; 4000 cwt castor seed, B. D. Sassoon and Co. 10000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Haimin for New York:—6000 cwt myrabollams, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 1875 cwt myrabollams, D Bhicajee and Co.

S S Halmin for Baston:—3 cases casings, Cox and Co.; 2 bales cotton carpet Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

S S Ischia for Salonica:—50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Totamo Maru for Kobe:—12 cwt. gum katharia, M. H Dehdosty and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—175 bales cotton yarn, Japan C Trading Co.

S S Alipora for Kobe:—9 cases milk food, Kuhara S. Kaisha.

S S Seifuku Maru for Kobe:—35 cwt gastubes, Alcock Ashdown and Co. 800 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Seifuku Maru for Yokohama:—400 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Seifuku Maru for Yakkachi:—200 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—52 bales cotton, Calcutta Maru for Osaka:—50 bales cotton, ton, Yokohama Knito Kaisha.
Yokohama Knito Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—2 cwt. ivory, A. J. Calcuttawala. 2000 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 72 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

11th August 1921.

S S Umona from Durban Agents:—W and A Graham:—3 57 tons coal, 170 tons coke.

S S Moresfield from Durban Agents:—F. F. Campbell and Co.:—6405 tons coal.

S S Inveric from Durban Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.:—6081 tons coal.

S S Oreteric from Newcastle. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.:—9062 tons coal.

S S Ismailia from Rangoon. Agents:—B I S N Co.:—23642 bags rice, 1463 bars Pig lead, 725 casks lubricating oil, 1330 cases terpentine 22 tins sauce, 1539 bags cotton seed 2710 pieces T. Squares, 2093 pes. T. Plank 266 pes. T. Board, 1761 pes. deck; 173 pes T. Posts, 52 pieces, beams, 2228 bdles T. scantling, 57581 pes. T. Scantling.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th August, 1921

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	in.	29.851
Temperature of Air	degrees	79.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	76.5
Dew Point	„	75.6
Relative humid ty of Air	„	0.893
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)		9 6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	„	83 3
Minimum do do	„	75 6
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight		W. W. N. W. W.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	238
Fall of Rain	inches	0 91
Total fall during month	„	6 77
do. year	„	60 23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th		0.03

TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in
Wed.	17th Aug.	m11 7	27 1
		10 50a	25 9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Wed.	17th Aug.	m4 15	17 5
		5 8a	18 8

Opinions of the Day.

"New India."

Commenting on the relations of the Whites, the Indian settlers and the Native population of Kenya and the proposal made, (according to the "Times of India" correspondent) by the Indian settlers offering a representative native party, opportunities of a tour in India for the correct appreciation of the Indian case. says:—The confession of native faith in the good intentions of Indians, we are sure, will be strengthened by the results of such a visit, and since the Indian and native communities of Kenya are thrown together in adversity to fight against huge odds, such a visit may be highly useful. The only hope, as the natives are stated to have decided, of their gaining any rights or privileges of their own lies in the assistance of the Indian community. In India, we hardly need add, the Kenyan native deputation will meet with a warm welcome.

"The Bengalee".

Writing on the proposed construction of a Council Hall at Lucknow, the "Bengalee" says:—Sir Harcourt Butler is at his best when he finds himself in the company of Barons and nobles. However, the question has been finally settled and Allahabad must now yield precedence to Lucknow. We have a shrewd suspicion, the time is not far distant when the capital of the official Provinces will be transferred to Lucknow. The glory will then depart from Allahabad and the splendour from its associations. We do not much care whether Allahabad or Lucknow should accommodate the new Council but we very much care that the capital should not be shifted in a light-hearted manner with consequent expenses that must appal even the stoutest heart. But the heart of a Hardinge or a Butler does not quail at the thought of expenditure. And that is why the public view the location of the U. P. Council at Lucknow with grave apprehension.

"The Pioneer."

The news that strong being put forward by the alleged victims of the Jallianwallah Baug shooting is not unexpected. Doubtless the Government assessors will be as generous as the circumstance permit. We have no desire to stir up old grievances, but we cannot help pointing out that the Punjab Government is thus paying the penalty for its inexplicable refusal to communicate full information at the time of the occurrence of the famous shooting which General Dyer so unhappily explained. Great though our admiration is for Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration of the Punjab during the war years, we are convinced that he did the greatest disservice to himself and to the province which he ruled when he brought to bear upon the events of April, 1919, so rigorous a censorship; and, as things stand, we cannot see that Mr. Langley has any choice but to give the widest credence to any claims that are brought before him. We can only express the hope that in the settlement of those claims the unhappy controversy of the Punjab rebellion will be finally settled.

"The Independent."

Referring to the case of Mr. Kapur and the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore "The Independent" says:—The third lesson is the perennial one of race and its implications in India. The mere mention of the aspect is sufficient, and we would commend the case to Lord Reading's attention. The Viceroy is the preacher of race-equality in India, and he is understood to be engaged in the collection of such cases. Of the drawing of morals there is no end and we shall close with yet another. We are considerably interested in the psychology of unfortunate persons like Mr. Kapur who still cling pathetically to the belief that British courts can do justice in such cases. The case was clearly in Mr. Kapur's favour, but we are not surprised at the result. We have no confidence in these courts and our wild hope is that Mr. Kapur has been converted to our opinion in the matter. We say this, lest Mr. Kapur should be tempted into the easy and futile process of moving higher courts to quash the Amritsar Magistrate's decision. That way madness lies.

"The Statesman."

Now that Bombay has enfranchised its women it will be interesting to see whether the rest of India will follow suit, or whether the other provinces will wait and see the results of the experiment before committing themselves to a similar innovation. As has already been announced, the enfranchisement of women was carried in the Legislative Council at Poona by 27 votes, 52 voting for the reform, and 25 against it. The voting was left almost entirely to the Indian members, the Europeans, who seem on the whole to have been opposed to the concession, refraining from going into the division lobby. The main argument against the reform was the uneducated condition of most women in India, and the consequent dangers of entrusting them with a privilege which they were not fitted to exercise. This argument might have had some weight a few years ago, but in view of the wholesale enfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of equality ignorant men during the past year, it, obviously loses much of its force The announcement of the result of the division was received with loud applause by the ladies in the gallery, and the Government will now doubtless proceed at once to draw up lists of women voters. Their entry into the legislative bodies may be expected to follow in due course, and it is extremely probable that their work will compare favourably with that of most of the men.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 9th August, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Aug.	8 63
Sept.	
Oct.	8.76
Nov.	
Dec.	
Jan.	8 86
Feb.	
Mar.	8.94
April	
May	9.00
June	
July	8.97

New York, 10th August, 1921

Demand Bills — Not Received

EXCHANGE.

London, 10th August, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 65
In Germany	296 00
In Italy	84 39

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 50
Christiana	28 68
Amsterdam	11 76
Switzerland	21 71
Belgium	
Petrograd	—
Athens	

Liverpool 10th August 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot — 8 98

COTTON.

Liverpool 8th August 1921.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		
" " Sales of East Indian		1250
" " Imports		

EGYPTIAN FUTURE ICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F.		9 00
Sakels		16 00
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	13 27
(As known in Liverpool at— closing time.)	Jan.	13 66
	Mar	13 90
	Oct.	12 86
New Orleans 10 a.m. —		
	Jan.	13 26

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 8th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices.
Aug.	10/40
Sept.	10/45
Oct.	10/35
Nov.	10/30
Dec.	10/30
Jan.	10/30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 8th August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 63
September	8 71
October	8 78
November	8 82
December	8 88
January	8 88
February	8 91
March	8 96
April	9 97
May	8 99
June	8 99
July	8 99

Tone:—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 8th August, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.15
" " Fully Good	5.55
" " Fine	5.90
" " 1 Oomra, Good	6.00
" " " Fully Good	6.50
" " " Fine	6.75
M.G. Broach, Good	7.30
" " Fully Good	7.55
" " Fine	7.80
" Scinde, Good	5.03
" " " Fully Good	5.53
" " " Fine	5.78

MONEY MARKET.

London, 8th August, 1921.

Rates 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38 8
" 2 months hence	37 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver: Indian, selling—Quiet.

Bar Gold (per oz)	
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day Market loans	4
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2

p/c, since 21st ultimo.

WHEAT.

London, 8th Aug., 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
August Sept. — 71 6

SARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. sellers 71/6

AUSTRALIAN — — — —

KARACHI BARLEY F.A.Q. Sellers — 71

WHEAT Choice White Karsoni per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Tone—Dull — —

Wheat afloat to UK — — —

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£15 1/2
Hongkong "	196
National "	140

SEEDS.

London, 8th Aug., 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold August-Sept. — — £21 1/2

RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. — — £21

TONE OF RAPESEED :—

LINSEED Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sep. — — — Nominal £25 3/4

TONE OF LINSEED :—

LINSEED Argentine (La Plata) August September sellers 22 1/4

Sept. Oct. Paid .. 22 to 22 1/2

Tone —All firm dearer —Not active

COTTONSEED Bombay (round delivered per ton) Ag.. Sep.. Sellers — £12 1/8

August Sept sellers — £22 1/2

TORIA RAPESEED

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 8th August, 1921.

Brown Java Sugar C F, Calcutta September Oct. sellers	20
Fine white Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. Buyers	—24/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept. Buyers	—25/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Sept. Buyers	—25/6

Tone—

METALS.

London, 8th August 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 70
Copper Braziers	£ 104 1/4
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/2
Hard Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 23 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris. — Fsance —

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£71 1/2
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 76 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 49 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 37
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	48
Government Securities 3%	£ 51

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Sept.-Oct., 12 1/1

Plantation First Latex Crepe August, ... 9

Tone :— Easier.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 10th August, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	5 1/2
" " 6 "	6 1/4

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard G. M. B. — —
Best English Selected — —
TIN BLOCK — — — 159

LINSEED CALCUTTA Aug. Sep sellers £20 1/4
Firm by bold.

RAW LINSEED OIL Spot — —
" July-August Paid 38/1 1/2
" Sep. Oct. Sellers 38/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 11.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 326½ and gradually declined to Rs. 324. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 323¼ and Rs. 325½, the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 324 The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 324½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 324½ and after advancing till Rs. 327 closed at Rs. 326½.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday, and the demand was not improved. Japan Shippers were not buyers yesterday and about 2500 bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 11th August 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August	320
" " Bengal September	274
Fine Oomra's — September	326 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 11th August 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August,	317
Fully Good Bengal September	272
Fine Oomra's — September,	324

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 11th August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Gengal and Sind Punjab	296	281	264
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	340	330	310
M.G. Central P. No. 1	370	360	340
M G Central P. No. 2	355	345	325
M.G. Broach	—	336	326 311
Southerns 7	— —	340	330 320

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th August, 1921.

Cotton	3668	Bales.
Wheat	3391	Owts
Linseed	6018	"
Rapeseed	2863	"
Gingelly seed	861	"
Poppyseed	2604	"
Groundnuts	4816	"
Castorseed	911	"
Rice	32381	"
Myrabollams	741	"
Cottonseed	20078	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	1190	"
Jawar	923	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	808	"
Bajra	458	"
Coal	1369	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 11th August 1921.

	Market rates. 3-30 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5 8 3-75
Bank Demand	1 3 2½ 32
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/16
Fcs. Demand	295
Mercantile Dollars	429
Honkong Dollars	211
Shanghai	285
Japan	202
Singapore	178

Market :—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

11th August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	82	4	0
Do.	1	82	4	0
Do.	1 1/4	82	4	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	4	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 11th August, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	P
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	90	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	90	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	91	8	0
Japanese Copper Barrs f.o.t.				
Panch toka joint		24	8	0
Copper English Barrs.		58	0	0
Brass-Barrs.		38	8	0
Lead		53	0	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6 30 p.m. 11th August, 1921 Bazaar Terms.

Ready	Rs.	a	P
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	75	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	74	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	77	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Cawnpore	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	87	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78	0	0
Teelseed, Black	70	0	0
Poppyseed, White	16	4	0
Groundnuts	88	0	0
Mowrseed	8	8	0
Bar y	47	0	0
Castorseed	55	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds	46	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug, Sept.	11	3	0
Wheat Oct.- Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	17	9	6
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 5515 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug. Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 31-9-6.
Bars Gold Forward Rs. 31-9-6.
Bars silver ready 98-12-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 98-12-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 98-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 103 21/32.
On London Bank's buying 4 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 300.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 320.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 310.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 200.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 194.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 211.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 285.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 178.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 429.
London Gold steady s. 112-7.
London Silver ready d. 37.
London Silver Forward d. 36 3/4.
Tone of Silver. Closed steady, China bought.
American cross rate on London $3.65.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 46.70.
Italian cross rate on London 83.60.
Swiss cross rate on London 21.70.
Belgium cross rate on London 48.20.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 295.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60/4.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust 1930 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 100/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104.

SHARES.

Market was closed to-day.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 17th August, 1921 at 10-30 a.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1921, and the Report of the Auditors.

2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The following is the report of the Imperial Bank of India for the period 27th January to the 30th June 1921.

Although the demand for money for trade purposes during the five months the Bank has been in existence was only moderate, the issue of Treasury Bills by Government enabled the Bank to find advantageous employment for its surplus funds, and during the period under review the Bank's resources were fully invested. The rate for demand loans ranged from 7 to 5 per cent., the average rate being 6.038 per cent.

The net profits of the Bank from the 27th January to the 30th June, 1921, inclusive, amounted to Rs. 58,14,792-13-8. This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent per annum free of Income Tax Rs. 33,00,656;
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,00,000
3. Transferred to Pension Funds Rs. 5,00,000
4. Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year Rs. 10,14,136-13-8

total Rs. 58,14,792 13-8.

Clause 4 of the Bank's Agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council provides that "The Bank shall, within five years from the said date on which this Agreement shall as aforesaid come into force, open one hundred New Branches in different localities in India other than the Presidency Towns and places where a Branch now exists." Up to date new Branches have been opened at Berhampore, Berwada, Erode, Jubbulpore, Lyallpur, Mandalay, Multan and Rajahmundry, and further Branches will be opened shortly at Bassein, Cuddalore, Cuttack and Hubli. Arrangements are in hand for opening at Ambala, Amritsar, Asansol, Bareilly, Chandpur, Gorakhpur, Larkhana, Madaripore, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarpore, Mymensingh, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Serajgunge.

THE DIAMOND SPG. & WEAVING CO. LTD.

The second Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw presided.

The Directors' report was received and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:—

"The Directors have pleasure in submitting to you their Second Report together with the Audited Statement of Account for 6 months ending March 1921, showing a net profit of Rs. 4,08,530-2-11, including the balance brought over from last year's account. The Directors have decided to write off the following sums:—

Rs. 10,000 for Preliminary Expenses.
Rs. 1,199 for Brokerage on shares.
Rs. 1,849-7-6 for Furniture.
Total 13,048-7-6.

After deducting this, there remains the balance of Rs. 3,95,481-11-5 which your Directors recommend to dispose off in the following manner:—

DEPRECIATION FUND.

On Building Rs. 25,000; on machinery Rs. 80,000; total Rs. 1,05,000.

Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum (at Rs. 1-15-6 per share) on the paid up amount of 17000 preference shares free of Income Tax Rs. 33,468-12; total Rs. 33,468-12-0.

Dividend on 34,000 ordinary shares (Rs. 75 paid up at the rate of Rs. 3 per share free of Income Tax Rs. 1,02,000: total Rs. 1,02000

Reserve Fund Rs. 1,30,000; total Rs. 1,30,000

Bonus to Staff Rs. 7,000.; total Rs. 7000

Dividend Equilisation Fund Rs. 15,000; total Rs. 15,000.

Carried forward Rs. 3,012-15-5; total Rs 3,012-15-5; full total Rs. 3,95,481-11-5.

The Directors had thought fit to keep the official year of the Company from 1st April to 31st March; and hence, the Report is made up for the six months ending 31st March 1921"

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Aug. 11.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Antonio Pedro Jono Fernandes to be in charge of the Consulate-General for Portugal at Bombay, during the absence of Senor C. J. dos Santos.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. O. H. B. Starte, Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, to be an Additional District Magistrate in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara and Dharwar for a period of six months, and to direct that he shall exercise all the powers of a District Magistrate in cases in which any member of a criminal tribe is implicated.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. D. S. Deodhar, Personal Assistant to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Bijapur, to be also a Magistrate of the same class in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kanara and Dharwar.

Mr. V. H. Joshi, Mamlatdar of Parner and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The resignation by Mr. Shivdas Parmanandas of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by the Governor in Council.

Mr. W. R. Jones, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st August, 1921.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. T. Shaw to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. W. R. Jones proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Harishankar N. Mehta, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kapadvanj.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

With effect from 9th October, 1919, vice Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., transferred to Foreign Service:—

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Junior Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. H. M. Abdul Ali, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 31st October, 1919, vice R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., appointed Director of Industries:—

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 1st November, 1919, vice the Hon. Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line as Senior Collector:—

The Hon. Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., to revert as Senior Collector.

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., to revert as Junior Collector.

Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., to revert as First Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to revert as First Assistant.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to revert as Second Assistant.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to revert as Third Assistant.

Messrs. W. P. Cowie, C.I.E., I.C.S., J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., and H. Montgomery, I.C.S., to revert as Supernumerary Assistant Collectors.

With effect from 2nd November, 1919, vice Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., retired:—

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. P. W. Monie, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Junior Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to remain seconded.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 3rd November, 1919, vice Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., retired:—

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to be First Assistant.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. E. H. P. Jelly, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 24th November, 1919, vice Mr. A. Montgomery, C.I.E., I.C.S., appointed Deputy Secretary to Government:—

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 1st February, 1920, vice Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., retired:—

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from 4th February, 1920, vice Mr. G. Rothfeld, I.C.S., appointed as Registrar of Co-operative Societies:—

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E., I.C.S., to be Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to be Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from 9th February, 1920, vice the Hon. Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., promoted as Second Grade Commissioner:—

Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from 27th February, 1920, vice the Hon. Mr. L. Robertson, C.S.I., I.C.S., appointed Inspector-General of Police:—

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from 15th June, 1920, vice Mr G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., reverted to the regular line as Collector:—

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to revert as Collector.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to revert as Assistant Collector.

With effect from 6th July, 1920, vice Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S., reverted to the regular line as Collector:—

Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S., to revert as Collector.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., to be Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to be Collector.

Mr. Udharam Madandas to act as Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Mir Mahomed, on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Mukdum Nuruddin Mahomed Sidiki, Deputy Collector, Larkana, is granted up to 23rd December, 1921, an extension of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. F. J. Rodrigues to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. D. D. Anantbhat, retired.

Khan Bahadur Manchershah Kavasji Gazdar, Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department, is granted, with effect from 12th August, 1921, privilege leave for four months and two days in combination with ordinary furlough for such period as will bring the total period of absence up to one year.

Mr. Vishnu Krishnarao Dhurandhar, LL.B., to be temporary Part-time Professor of Mercantile Law at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, in place of Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Khergamwalla, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Sazba Shankar Rangnekar, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, is granted one month's leave without allowances from the 1st instant.

Mr. Balaram Krishnanath Dhurandhar, LL.B., Advocate, to act as Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Sazba Shankar Rangnekar, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Evans, M.B., has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th May, 1921.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., to act as Superintendent of Mahableshwar in addition to his own duties as Civil Surgeon, Thana, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Naupada, during the absence on leave of Major R. F. Steel, I.M.S.

Mr. Ata Mahomad Lathadi Akhund, Upper Subordinate, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 15th August, 1921, on which date he attains the age of 55 years.

PENSIONS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The following Press Note under date 3rd August has been issued by the Education Department, Government of Bombay:—

"At the session of the Legislative Council of this Presidency held in July 1919, the Hon. Mr. Subrahmanyam Sankrishna Upasani moved a resolution which was accepted on behalf of Government and passed by the Council in the following modified form:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to represent to the Government of India to rule that in the case of teachers in vernacular schools their whole service as teacher be recognized as superior for purposes of pension even if it be on a salary of less than Rs. 12 a month."

The minimum pay of untrained primary school teachers in this Presidency, which was a few years back Rs. 9 per mensem and was raised to Rs. 10 per mensem in 1917-18, was further raised to Rs. 12 a month in 1918-19. From that year, therefore, these teachers would be treated as in "superior" service and they would consequently be entitled to pension on the "superior" scale. The Hon. Mr. Upasani's resolution, however, referred specially to the existing untrained primary school teachers who had rendered service in the past on a pay of Rs. 10 per mensem and below, and it recommended that this past service which had till then been treated as "inferior" should thereafter be treated as "superior" for the purposes of pension, so that those teachers might be entitled to count for pension on the "superior" scale the whole of their service including that on a pay of Rs. 10 and below.

2. The proposal required the sanction of the Secretary of State. The Government of India were accordingly addressed on the subject in October 1919. Correspondence regarding certain subsidiary matters ensued, and these matters having been satisfactorily settled the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the treatment of the past service (as teachers) on Rs. 10 per mensem and below of untrained primary school teachers in this Presidency as "superior" for the purposes of pension.

"SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI."

The Secretary of the Mandali writes as follows:—

A sum of Rs. 100 having been offered by Mr. B. S. Kamat, B.A., M.L.A., a life member of the Mandali for an elocution competition, 3 prizes of Rs. 50, 30and 20 respectively will be awarded. The competition will be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) It will be open to all male Saraswat students between 18 and 25 years of age.

(2) It will be held in Bombay early in October next (exact date and place will be notified later).

(3) The subject for competition will be "Should Indian Women be enfranchised."

(4) The elocution is chiefly intended to be in Marathi, though English may be allowed.

(5) A closely reasoned argumentative, well balanced style of treatment of the subject will be considered the chief qualification and not mere fluency.

Eligible candidates desirous of competing should send in their applications so as to reach the Secretary not later than the 1st September 1921.

LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA!

LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA!!

THE LATEST

SCIENTIFIC GUARANTEED treatment at last discovered !!

Full Money Refunded in Case of Failure.

Leprosy is a chronic general disease caused by BACILLUS LEPRÆ and the researches of Science since 1874 have given birth to true remedies. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS' scientific preparation is relieving lepers throughout the world specially Central, East and South Africa, Australia, Ceylon, Asia and India. Mihijam Medical Mission, a Philanthropic institution in Behar and Orissa, which are leper countries have been successfully using B C Works specifics upon more than THOUSANDS of LEPERS and the result is wonderfully successful.

Many BLIND LEPERS, suffering from eye lessions are now seeing perfectly well. B. C. Works' specifics removing LAGOPTHALMOS, ECTROPION, CICATRIZATION, paralysis of the frontalis muscles, and repairing destroyed eye lids quickly.

The attack on the mucose of the nose blocking its passage when the LEPROMA extends down to the cartilage, falling in or destruction of the nose with much disfigurement of the countenance, the affected tongue showing numerous tubercles, seperated by furrows, Lepromatous walls of the mouth and pharynx which causes mastication and deglutition difficult and in some cases temporarily impossible, the voice rancous, and may impede respiration.....all these are remedied within a short time by the use of our specifics if you give us trial.

People unable to walk or LAME LEPERS due to severe nodules on lower limbs and ulcers of the feet, trophic lesions in the form of whitlows in the fingers and Necrosis of the Phalanges, fissures in the feet, dry gangrene causing loss of the finger and toes lessions of knee, painful soles and crooked extremeties .....all such lame men despised by the civilised society are walking to-day several miles with ease like healthy robust men by the specifics mentioned above.

The medicines above described in addition to their other virtues prevent:—

Falling of the hair of the beard, moustache, eye brows, and makes the sufferer gain the proper human mould he once lost—Satyr or lion face—under the poisonous influence of TUBERCULER LEPROSY.

Our medicine cures like a charm all Sensory disturbances e. g., flushings of the face, glossy skin, irritation of the nerves: and MOTOR disturbances e. g., twitching of the muscles:—Macular Eruptions of red spots of various shapes and sizes, Anaesthesia, Cooper spots, perforating ulcers, thickening of the nerve in ear, nose etc., and their swellings, curving of the fingers, atrophy of the muscles of the hand and face, which are present in the child and grandchildren of lepers, mixed infection of leprosy and syphilis, HANSEN'S bacillus, Erysipelatous—like eruptions, pigmented and apigmented areas, Petechial haemorrhages, leprotic fever, Infiltrations of the ovaries and the testes leading to sterility so marked among lepers. Other important leprotic complications viz., Nephrites, Ptihisis, enteritis, and dysentry——TO SUM UP all the harm done by the various varieties, as differentiated by Danielssen and Boeck viz., LEPRA TUBERCULOSA: NODULAR LEPROSY: LEPRA MACULO—ANAESTHETICA OR SMOOTH LEPROSY: MIXED OR PARA LEPROSY is very quickly remedied by the use of our specifics detailed below. Mind that this is scientific treatment conducted upon rational basis. The prices have been fixed very low to suit all purses.

I. SPECIFIC No. 1—FOR LEPROSY FOR INTERNAL USE Rs. 10/- per bottle. For EXTERNAL USE i, e, for BATH AND FUMIGATION Rs. 5/- per bottle. Postage extra.

II. Specific No. 2—For LEUCODERMA—for external and internal uses for both set Rs. 10/- Gives prompt relief. Cure Guaranteed. Postage extra.

No Restriction to diet except meat and Fish.

Medicines are non-mercurial; absolutely harmless. Noreaction follows.

Rs. 1,000/- REWARD TO BE GIVEN TO ANY BODY WHO WILL PROVE ANY POISONOUS DRUGS IN OUR MEDICINES.

BEWARE OF QUACK REMEDIES.

Dr. J. N. SEN, L. M. S.,

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E I R.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, Council Hall, Poona.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

The s.s. Novara with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: Third Extra Meeting.

The Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 72, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

The National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd., 54 Medows Street, Fort, 4 p.m.

Public meeting to protest against the iniquities imposed upon Indians in the Kenya Colony, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m. Mr. K. Natrajan to preside.

SUNDAY, Aug. 14.

Mails for Mauritius and Re.-Union' per extra s.s. "Hejaz" via Karachi close at 6-30 p.m.

The late Mr. J. D. Bharda Memorial Meeting, at the Excelsior Theatre, 10 a.m. (S.T.)

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 10

Domestic Occurrences.

REQUIM MASS.

There will be a requim High Mass tomorrow, Saturday the 13th inst. for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. John F. Zuzuart at St. Peter's Church, Bandra, at 7 a.m. friends and relatives will kindly accept this only intimation

R1063

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The Total Mortality of the City was 120 on August 10th as compared with 113 on the corresponding day of last year. There were one death from cholera (Harmbour case) and three deaths from Influenza.

ENGLISH MAILS

The Mail Steamer Sicelia with the outward Mails of the 28 ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, next.

LECTURES AT POONA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha Prof. Bhathena and Messrs. Nariman, Ginwalla, Khanabatta Bharucha and others will deliver short addresses on the Present Political Situation at the Petit Hall, Poona, on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). This meeting is open to Parsis only.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday the 15th August 1921 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakri-Id." All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town Sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. (Telegraph Branches of all combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.)

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The unveiling the portrait of the late Mr. A. S. Wagh of the Social Service League will take place to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute. Prof. D. K. Karve of Women's University, Poona, has kindly consented to preside.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON ECONOMICS.

The inaugural lecture in the Department of Economics will be delivered in the University Senate Hall on Monday, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m., by Mr. C. N. Vakil, M.A., M. Sc. (London), Assistant Professor of Economics. The Vice-Chancellor has kindly consented to preside.

The lecture is open to the public.

A CASHIER'S LAPSE.

Mr. Framjji Cawasji Dinshaw, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Polson and Company, at Frere Road, has reported to the police that his cashier Sorabji Rustomji Mullaferoze has misappropriated the total amount of Rs. 3,704 between the months of May and June last and absconded. The police are making further enquiries in the matter.

LAD KILLED UNDER CART.

On Monday afternoon, a bullock cart driven by Babu Babaji, came from Lady Jamsetji Road. Mahim and had almost crossed the B. B. & C. I. Railway line when a Hindu lad, Ganesh Janardhan, aged 12 years, came from the opposite direction and was knocked down by it. The cart was being driven on the right side of the road and was going at an ordinary speed but the driver gave no warning. The lad was walking on his left side The cart stopped about 20 yards from the place of occurrence. Immediately the lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday of ruptured liver.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased on Wednesday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the lad died by rupture of the liver on account of his having been knocked down by a bullock cart driven without due caution and on the wrong side of the road by Babu Babaji.

FOUND DEAD NEAR SIGNAL-BOX.

A local train started from Colaba at 7-32 p.m. on the 1st instant. From the Charni Road station there was a great crush in the train and the passengers were found travelling on the footboards of the carriages. The train left Mahaluxmi at 8 p.m. and the Guard saw a man lying near the signal close to the Parcel Running Shed. The guard immediately stopped the train and went to the man who was lying on his back in an unconscious state. He was placed into the brake-van and taken to Parel station and thence to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday of fracture of the skull. The deceased was a lever man in B. B. & C. I. Railway.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the man died of fracture of the skull but there was no evidence to show under what circumstances he died.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

DACOITY CASE CONCLUDED.

11 ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp and a Common Jury.)

Emperor vs. Kallagadu and 29 others.

In this case, 35 persons were charged under section 400 of the Indian Penal Code for being members of a gang habitually associated for the purpose of committing dacoity. The accused belonged to the Donga Sanctalwar caste, a criminal tribe; who lived by habitual thieving and committing dacoities. The accused were charged with having committed dacoities in various parts of the Bombay Presidency, especially in villages, and their operations were attended with great violence and cruelty. Of the gang of 35 persons, three had been made approvers, one was in the Nizam's territory, one had died, and the remaining 30 were put up for trial. The manner and methods of the gang in committing their depredations, have already been reported in these columns. The trial commenced on the 25th of July and concluded yesterday, 11th August.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, with Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

None of the accused was defended by counsel.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Velinker in the course of his address to the jury said that with regard to three of the accused viz., Nos. 4, 21, and 32 it appeared on the evidence that they did not take part in any of the dacoities, and received no share of the booty. They however belonged to the gang, and counsel suggested that they should be found technically guilty of the offence under Section 400.

His Lordship in the course of his summing-up referring to the case of these three, accused, directed the jury to find these accused not guilty, since they had not been shown to have taken any part in any of the dacoities and or to have received any share of the booty, and they were therefore not members of the gang of dacoits. Nos. 4 and 21 were mere boys aged 16 and 14, and No. 32 was an old man of 80 years.

The jury after taking time to consider their verdict found Nos. 4, 21, 32 and 33 not guilty, the first three unanimously and No. 33 by a majority of 7 to 2. The rest were unanimously found guilty. His Lordship passing sentences on the accused remarked that the depredations of the accused found guilty had continued through many dacoities, and had been accompanied with great violence. He, therefore proposed to punish the leaders of the gang very seriously. His Lordship then pronounced sentence individually on each convicted dacoit. Eleven of them, viz., Nos. 1, 5 9, 10; 11 19 25, 28; 30 34 and 35 were sentenced to transportation for life.

No 31 was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Nos 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 16; 22 and 26 were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Nos. 18, 20; 24 and 29 were sentenced to 3 years No. 3 was sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment.

His Lordship also directed the members of the jury to be exempted from serving as jurors for a period of 10 years.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

APPELLATE SIDE

BOY MURDERED FOR ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED

Topa Savlya Mahar v. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Malhari, a Mang boy was 12 years' old and was married. He used to tend goats. On Monday April 11th the boy Malhari went out to graze his goats accompanied by three other boys. He did not return but at noon one of the boys who had accompanied Malhari brought the goats back and said that Malhari had gone to drink water and had not returned. For two days the father of the boy made private inquiries, but without success. He then made a petition to the police. The Sub Inspector sent for the three boys and questioned them. They said that they were with their goats near a tree where Topa accused joined them. The boys cut some branches of the tree and Topa also cut two branches borrowing Malhari's axe for the purpose. Then Malhari said that he was thirsty and would go for a drink. He then set off to a well about one fourth of a mile away. Topa went after him almost immediately saying he was hungry. Topa was not suspected in the beginning, but the result of the police inquiries led to the conclusion that Topa was the murderer. He was arrested and he pointed out a place in the jungle, where a skull and some bones in a piece of a dhotar were found. The complainant identified the 'dhotar' as belonging to his son. The accused there pointed out the shop of a Sonar, who produced ear-ring and bangle purchased by him from the accused. These ornaments belonged to the deceased boy.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused made a statement in which he stated that he did not murder the boy. He did not show the place where the clothes and bones were found. He had not gone to the Sonar's shop.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence. He observed that the manner of his death must remain uncertain but it was certain that he was murdered. Both the remains of the boy and the Sonar's shop were pointed out by accused. The boy was followed by the accused. The assessor were agreed that the above stated facts were proved and they showed that accused must have been the murderer. He agreed with them. He could see no ground at all for inflicting a lesser sentence than the death penalty.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that in cases of circumstantial evidence, there was always an element of some uncertainty, although the evidence as it stood might leave no alternative but to convict, and that though the murder of a child for its ornaments was a very detestable offence meriting the extreme penalty of the law, in the present case before them, they would not bring themselves to pass the death sentence.

Their Lordships therefore, while confirming the conviction, commuted the sentence of death to one for transportation for life.

Mr. P. V. Kane appeared for the acquised.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

DEATH OF MR. WALKER OF REUTER'S.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James S. Walker of Messrs. Reuter's staff, which took place yesterday afternoon, after an illness of two days. Mr. Walker was an able journalist and an enthusiastic sportsman. He leaves a widow and a child, and a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place at Sewri Cemetery at 8 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GOLDSMITH CHARGED WITH TRESPASS.

NO CRIME REPORT PRODUCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khatraz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector charged one Ramkrishna Ramchandra, a goldsmith with committing house trespass with the intention of committing an offence under Section 451 of Indian Penal Code.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution. Mr. Upadhya, pleader, defended the accused and Mr. Vijaykar, pleader appeared for the complainant.

The facts of the case are that the accused Ramkrishna Ramchandra sleeps in a hall outside Shantaram Rajaram's (the complainant) room for the last two years. On the 6th instant at 1 a.m. the accused was found by the complainant in his room where he was sleeping with his wife. He asked him (the accused) why he entered the room and as he suspected that he had entered the room at that odd hour of the night with the intention of committing theft he handed him over to the police immediately.

The accused made a statement before the Court that he entered the room at the express invitation of the complainant's wife Chandrabhaga Bai.

In the course of the proceedings of the case, Mr. Upadhya made an application that under Section 63 of the Bombay Police Act, the statements of witnesses made to the Police should be produced in the Court as he wanted them to contradict the witnesses. He also requested that the Court should look at the Crime Report containing such statements in the interest of justice before the case proceeded any further.

The Court, thereupon, called upon Inspector Newby to produce the Crime Report for the perusal of the Court.

Inspector Newby stated that he could not produce the Crime Report under instructions from the Commissioner of Police. He however, did not mean to disobey the orders of the Court, but he had also to act according to a "Departmental Order."

Mr. Finan, thereupon, argued the question of law with regard to the powers vested in the Court to call upon the police to produce the Crime Report. He said the witnesses were examined orally by the Police Inspector and the substance of their statements was afterwards put down in the Crime Report But no statements were taken down as were referred to in Section 63 of the Act. He also cited some cases of authority (Indian Law Report, No. 20, Madras) in support of his contention.

On being questioned by the Court, Mr. Finan admitted that so far no police officer had, to his knowledge, refused any time to produce such "Crime Report" when they were required by the Court for its perusal in the interests of justice. He also said that he himself had several times produced such "Crime Reports" in the Court.

Mr. Upadhya argued that the Court had every power to call for any document under Sections 162 and 165 of the Evidence Act.

Thereupon, Mr. Vijaykar supported the contention of Mr. Upadhya and said that he believed the perusal of the "Crime Report" by the Court would help the Prosecution rather than the defence.

The magistrate observed that during the time that he had been a magistrate no Police Officer had ever shown the slightest disinclination to produce any "Crime Report" whenever he wanted to read it "in the interests of justice." He, further, said that it had been laid down by the High Court that it is the duty of every Criminal Court to go to the bottom of each case and get at the truth. He asked Mr. Finan if he wanted to instruct the Public Prosecutor to argue that point before he passed any orders as he (the magistrate) had, no doubt, that he (the magistrate) had 'powers' under the law to insist upon the production of any document for his perusal in a case where he thought that such production was "absolutely necessary" in the interests of public justice.

Mr. Finan said he did not want to instruct the Public Prosecutor in the matter and asked for a decision of the Court.

The court, however, differed passing any order to to-day suggesting Mr. Finan that he should, in the meantime, draw attention of the Superintendent of Police "B" Division and the Commissioner of Police to the sections of the Evidence Act referred to by the defence.

FINED FOR RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Kent charged one Purshottem Naik, a Hindu motor driver No. 4551 with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life on the 7th instant along Hughes Road.

The facts of the case are that on the 7th instant at 10-15 p.m. Amir Hussain, the complainant was driving his Victoria along Sandhurst Bridge towards Babulnath, when the accused came from the opposite direction driving a motor car on the wrong side of the road and dashed into his (the complainant's) gharry, with the result that he was thrown down. Immediately he (the accused) was driving away but a gentleman stopped him. It was alleged that the complainant was driving the victoria on the right side of the road.

Mr. Narayan Atamaram Sukhsanker, Medical practitioner, deposed that he was in the complainant's gharry on the 7th instant and that he knew the accused. The accused dashed into the victoria which was on the proper side of the road and was being driven very slow.

The defence of the accused was that the victoria driver was on the wrong side of the road and that he was on the right side and that he (the complainant) dashed into his car.

Court:—Then how is it that you dashed against the footpath on your right side?

Accused:—I took my car on that side after the collision.

Accused, pleaded not guilty to the charge. His Worship in convicting the accused remarked that according to the evidence recorded the accused was driving his motor car along Hughes Road on the wrong side of the road and that the complainant was driving his victoria from the Sandhurst Bridge towards Babulnath, keeping to his proper side. Near Hylands' Works the witness shouted out to the accused to look out but the accused dashed into the gharry and that the driver of the victoria was thrown down. The gharry was pushed back and the accused's car dashed against the footpath. The accused denies that he was on the wrong side and says that the victoria was on the wrong side and dashed into his car. He, further, says that he himself took his car to the footpath on his right (wrong side) after the collision. The accused has called no evidence.

His Worship believed in the evidence for the prosecution and held that the accused was driving his car in so rash a manner as was likely to endanger the lives of others. He, therefore, convicted him under section 279 I.P.C. and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 (one hundred) or in default to suffer six weeks hard labour.

COLLAPSE OF BUILDING.

DEATH OF FOUR LABOURERS.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, again proceeded with the adjourned inquest touching the death of Saripat Sawla, Ramlabai, Sirjabai and Balvant Vithoba, labourers who were killed on the night of the 23rd ultimo on account of the collapse of H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard Lines under construction at Tardeo.

Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna Bhat, Sub-Divisional Officer, P. W. D., Government house said that he was in charge of the work which was being carried on at that time at the Willingdon Club. The foundations of the building consisted of pillars six feet apart, each pillar being 6 inches thick and two feet, 6 inches square the pillars were made of lime and concrete rammed down. On the top of the pillars, there was a reinforced concrete slab of the same measurements. On the top of the slab, there was rubble masonry two feet by two feet. Above it all there was a block of cement concrete 18 inches and 2 feet in height. The wall on the south had been completely ready. The fall of the whole structure was on account of the stormy winds that were blowing at that time. He affirmed that the stables were not very strong and could not apparently stand the stormy weather.

Mr. Sitaram Kashaoram Telgiri, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said he had personally examined the collapsed structure, the foundations of which were found strong. He was of the opinion that the building collapsed on account of the heavy mines that were blowing at the time.

After recording the evidence of other witnesses, the jury returned a verdict that the deaths of the four persons had been caused by the fall of new stables for the Governor's Bodyguards' horses which had been very weakly constructed on account of the pillars at the foundations supporting the post not being strong enough to withstand the rough weather.

A JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

At the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Tramway Inspector Jehangir Dorabji charged Babu Atraji, a Hindu lad (aged 10) and Iboo Ahmed, aged thirty years, with attempting to pick the pocket of Mahomed Rajubhoy, a passenger.

The prosecution case was that at 7 p.m. on Tuesday the complainant was boarding a tram car at Bhendi Bazaar when both the accused got on to the foot board. Accused No. 2 gave a push to the complainant and accused No. 1 attempted to pick his pocket at the same time. Tramway Inspector Jehangir's attention was drawn to the incident and immediately he handed them over to the police.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted them and sentenced accused No. 1 to five years' confinement in the Byculla School and accused No. 2 was warned and discharged.

THREATENED STRIKE OF G. I. P. WORKSHOPMEN.

Once again difficulties were experienced by the G. I. P. Railway Workshop authorities on the 10th instant on account of the workmen numbering something like 5,000 threatening to strike, as their wishes with regard to an apparently simple matter were not met with. The workmen, it seems, had a grievance with regard to their entry through the two gates of the Time-keeper's offices, one of which is situated on the East and the other on the West of the Workshop. The workmen complained that the space through which they had to enter the workshop was not sufficiently wide. That complaint they brought to the notice of the authorities concerned sometime back but as it was not attended to, to their satisfaction, they chose to resort to strike in the afternoon

All the workmen collected outside the gates of the Workshop and started causing disturbance and it is alleged that they were throwing stones at the Time-keepers' offices. Inspector Dolan together with other police officers hurried to the scene immediately. The presence of the police did not restore order among the workmen, as even the police were attacked by the workmen. After the arrival of the Mounted Police on the scene the situation quieted itself. The workmen were afterwards informed by the Superintendent of the Carriage and Wagon Department that if they did not resume work their half-a-day's wages would be forfeited.

The workmen assembled in a body yesterday, morning and were seen by Mr. Jhabwalla, Secretary, G. I. P. R. Workmen's Union, who attended to their grievances. After some consultation with the authorities concerned, it was decided that the two gates of the Timekeepers' offices should be kept wider, and as that matter was communicated to the workmen, the strike came to an end yesterday at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Hony. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Cooperative Conference writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Cooperative Conference will be held at Poona on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of this month under the auspices of Bombay Central Cooperative Institute. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Conference and the Hon. Mr. Chuni Lal V. Mehta will preside after the departure of His Excellency. Diverse topics of interest affecting the cooperative movement will be discussed such as problems of Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies their finance and supervision; urban cooperation, its organization and development; problems of policy and propaganda. The Cooperative Conference will be followed by the Agricultural Conference and certain topics of agricultural cooperation will be discussed jointly by both the Conferences.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CONSTABLE.

ACCUSED GETS 3 MONTHS.

Daji Narayen, lately head constable at Borivli, who had been recently tried before Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, Thana, assisted by a jury for offences under secs. 376, 323 and 342 I. P. C. (rape, assault and wrongful confinement) has been sentenced to months rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns.

The defence was that the whole case was got up against the accused at the instigation of a police officer who was his enemy.

From the certificate of the Chemical Analyser and other facts the charge of rape could not be sustained, so also that of indecent assault and hurt. But the jury unanimously found the accused guilty on the charge of wrongful confinement, and the learned Judge, agreeing with this verdict sentenced him to 3 months rigorous imprisonment.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. BEAT R. G. A.

The Harwood League was brought to a close yesterday and the match between the Y. M. C. A. and the R. G. A. The game proved quite an interesting one and fairly evenly contested. The Young Men played a much better combined game than they have hitherto done, this being particularly so among their forwards, who have been the weak link in the team in previous games. The Gunners too, gave a fairly good exhibition, and had their shooting been a little more accurate they would have at least made a draw of it.

Play started with the Y. M. C. A., who took the field with only ten men, getting on the aggressive, but they failed to score. The R. G. A. soon retaliated, and gave the Association defence a busy time. The former lost a few fine chances of scoring owing to erratic shooting. Eventually the Y. M. C. A. who by this time had their full team made up, beat back the attack, and taking play to the R. G. A. half, succeeded in scoring. Hierlehey finding the net with a fine shot. The rest of the play in this period proved resistless and the interval arrived with the Young Men having the advantage.

On the re-start the Y. M. C. A., got going at once and scored twice within a few minutes. Kelly and Ford being responsible for the goals. Soon afterwards Ford again sent in a hot shot, which took one of the uprights and got into the net. The Gunners' keeper quickly gathered the ball and threw it out. There was no two opinions about it that the goal was scored, but the referee, who was not up with the play, thought otherwise and disallowed the goal.

Immediately the Artillery carried play to the other side and Thorne scored their first goal. The R. G. A. continued to have the best of the exchanges after this, a few minutes before the end scored again through Thorne. The game ended in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by three goals to two. The teams:—

Y. M. C. A.:—Goal: Lynn; Backs: Brown and Liddington; Halves: Rodgers, De La Nougerede and Macdonald; Forwards Rees, Mayo, Ford, C. Kelly and Hierlehey.

R. G. A.:—Goal: Carnew; Backs: Kennett and Gallon; Halves: Pearson, Grant and Harte; Forwards: Smith, Hartley, Thorne, Saxon and Wilkinson.

Referee: Mr. E. Harwood.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The final table is as follows:—

	Matches played	Won.	Lost.	Draw.	Goals for.	Goals against.	Points.
K. S. L. I.	12	12	0	0	54	4	24
Bombay Gymkhana	12	9	0	3	35	14	18
R. G. A.	12	7	0	5	21	23	14
Y. M. C. A.	12	5	5	2	23	23	12
Brigade Staff	12	4	7	1	21	36	9
G. I. P. Institute	12	1	9	2	7	39	4
Embarkation Staff	12	1	10	1	10	36	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT WARWICKSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug 9.
Reed. 11 p.m. Aug. 11.

Australians beat Warwickshire by an innings and 61 runs at Birmingham

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

Derbyshire beat Leicestershire by 172 runs.

Gloucester beat Worcester by 200.

Lancashire beat Essex by 10 wickets

Yorkshire beat Notts by 113.

Surrey beat Kent by 75.

Northants and Sussex drew but former were leading on first innings.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending August, 6, viz., 862 was 41 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 45.76. The figures for the 32nd week of 1920 were mortality 727 and death-rate 38.57; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-1920) were mortality 744 and the death-rate 39.49.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 9 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 307 against 19 and 356 respectively in the preceding week. Three notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths, 249 were among infants under one year of age. 35 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused 14 attacks and 11 deaths Small-pox 5 attacks and 1 death and Plague 5 attacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 363 against 402 in the 32nd week of 1920 and 405 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years.

BHARDA MEMORIAL MEETING.

A condolence meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. J. D. Bharda and of the past and present pupils of the New High School will be held on Sunday, the 14th August at the Excelsior Theatre at 10 a.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Vigilence Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held this evening at 6 p.m. at Mr. V. A. Desai's office Apollo Street, to arrange restarting of picketing the liquor and toddy shops in Bombay, especially in G Ward, immediately. All members are requested to attend.

HIGHHANDEDNESS IN DHRANGDHRA.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Halvad and Dhrangdhra state will be held on Friday, the 12th inst at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hindu Commercial Club in the building of the Grain Merchant Association on the Masjid Road.

To consider the highhandedness in Dhrangdhra state and the measures to be taken to make the Kathiawad Political Conference.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

3rd. EXTRA MEETING

HANDICAP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Saturday, 13th August, 1921.

THE REAY PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Carborundum 9/4; On Leave 9/2; Red Quill 9/0; Antic 8/11; Thunder 8/10; Cheechako 8/10; Mademoiselle Foch 8/9; Cyanite 8/7; Gadtuna 8/6; La Hogue 8/5; Reciprocity 8/4; Treasury 8/1; Piccolo 8/1; Plaxtol 8/1; Dori 8/0; Pharpar 7/10; Pine Tree 7/7; Miserable 7/2.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Charcoal 9/12; Black Walnut 9/8; Eudoxus 9/6; Belvedere 9/5, Liberty 9/5; Divide 9/3; Fretwork 9/2; Caraway 9/2; Crushed Glass 9/1; Viola 9/0; Forward In 8/12; Dayspring 8/12; Redspear 8/12; Trostan 8/11; Heart Free 8/9, Fitzclarence 8/7; Fussy 8/6; Murmansk 8/4; Little Trout 8/2; Arclight 8/0; Catchup 7/13; Lover True 7/12; Cracknel 7/11; Cahir Lass 7/10; Stellite 7/9, Mist 7/7; Pine Tree 7/7; Belle Voyageuse II 7/6; Belle Syme 7/4; Verna 7/0.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maiden Palm 9/12; Discarded 9/8; Sugar Cane 8/13; Jovial 8/7; Deligate 8/7; Mountain Apple 8/4; Black Stone 8/2; Cuidon 8/0; Cobble 7/13; Better Luck 7/12, Amphitryon 7/10; Black Friar 7/6; Belgraven 7/4; Toddy 6/8; Courtier 6/6.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dartmoor 10/0; Ruby Mine 9/5; Cessation 9/2; Khundil 9/0; Mandil 8/13; Kayid 8/11; Warminster 8/9; Ferry Boat 8/9; Union Jack 8/9; Nizam-ul-Mulk 8/7; Karikata 8/7; Andolis 8/7; Dilawar 8/5; Shahzada 8/5; Chieftain 8/1, Waabil 8/0; Khaboor 7/13; Winning Post 7/13; Bismark 7/10; Balloon 7/5; Anxious 7/3; Peninsula 7/0; Huntsman 7/0; Domineer 6/12; Honest Beauty 6/12.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Penny Pie 9/10; Joyous Gard 9/10; Mametz 9/6; Archer 9/4; Nerissa 9/1; Gipsy's Advice 8/13; Ensay 8/12; Spearwood 8/11; Beggar Prince 8/10; Decorum 8/10; Flotelle 8/4; Matchlock 8/4; Gentle Saxon 8/3; Box O' tricks 8/2; Steel Blue 8/0; Claim A 7/13; Eccleston 7/11; The Lark 7/9; Rock Ferry 7/8; Nagical Mike 7/6; Another Night 7/5; Warburton 7/3; Milk Maid 7/2; Hibernia 7/0; Saunterer 6/13; Charles William 6/12; Elphene 6/12; Greenfield 9/10; Ramadan 9/7; Marcodia 9/6; Summer's Joy 9/3; Princess Ila 9/8; Gold Reef 9/0; Millmount 8/12; White Bell 8/11; Heir-at-Law 8/10.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Laodicea 8/9; Oregon Pine 8/7; Gunda 8/3; Belstead 8/2; Limehouse Lights 8/0; Festivity 7/13; King's Own 7/13; Tourney 7/11; Forrard Away 7/9; My Patsey 7/7; Troop Leader 7/5; White Simon 7/4; Rosey Tread 7/4; Sage 7/3; Miss Glad Eyes 7/2; Easter Holiday 7/0; Substance 6/13.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Andolis 9/6; Waterloo 9/2; Bhookhri 8/8; Nevermind 8/3; Tiger 8/1; Taj 7/13; Desert Flower 7/12; Dublin 7/12; Grey Renard 7/11; Karam 7/10; Golshan 7/7; Chrysanthemum 7/7; Vershan 7/6; Beadmaker 7/3; Arthur 7/3; Magdala 7/2; Shanavaz 7/0.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

FOURTH DAY-SATURDAY

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 10.

The following are the handicaps in connection with next Saturday's racing:—

Irish Field 11/0; Distinguished 9/12; Brandichoc 9/7; Shumamite 10/7; Vulcanella 9/10; Ladavon 9/0; Marble Rock 10/5; Larigot 9/8.

THE KITCHENER PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Lord Setay 9/8; Limton 8/3; Ugly Gosling 7/0; Golden Square 8/13; Jack 7/12; Kilrea 8/7; Verres 7/10.

THE ALIPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Golden Treasure 9/12; Lady Picton 9/12; Jaunt 9/12; Ancient and Modern 9/7; Galley Law 9/6; Still Better 9/5; Peace Celebration 9/3; Porringer 9/2; Warning Signal 9/0; Mary 8/12; Black Jess 8/11, The Whip 8/11; Fown 8/7; Marble Rock 8/6; Flying Fairy 8/4; Silver Gift 8/4; Torchlight 8/4; Capeclear 8/1; Leader 8/1; Glen Lussett 7/0; Distinguished 7/0.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE. Division III.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Golden Memory 9/2; Alien Daisy 8/9; Fiasco 8/9; Augary 8/8; Comment 8/8; Jolly Friar 8/8; Full Moon 8/8; Glen Lussett 8/6; Ozorina 8/6; Highland Lassie 8/6; Mirror of Fashion 8/5; My Fancy 8/4; Sans Merci 8/3; Water Lily 8/3; Belle Chance 8/2; Sanyum 8/2; Vanira 8/1; Rebecca 7/13; Bishops Sutton 7/11; Belle Etoille 7/11; Vardar 7/11; Verst 7/10; Cylarity 7/9; Baw Baw 7/3; Luna 7/3; Shwe Dine 7/0; Romla 7/9; Nirvana 7/0; Solfkin 7/0.

THE MONSOON PONY PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Elsie R 10/9; Careless Girl 9/13; May Morn 8/6; Tempestuous 8/1; Gibson's Corner 7/10; Kishoree 7/4; Wailly 7/0; Irish Molly 7/0; Sinn Feiner 7/0; Slow Coach 7/0; Border Princess 7/0; Savant 7/0; Cowry 7/0; Lady Halwood 7/0; Lictor 7/0.

INIQUITIES IN KENYA COLONY.

A PROTECT MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Excelsior Theatre to-morrow, Saturday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the gross iniquities imposed on our countrymen in the Kenya Colony, when Mr. K. Natrajan will preside. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, L. M. Savale and others will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru left Singapore on the 10th instant for Bombay via Penang and Colombo.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

M. H. T. TOPAN.—Your letter is unsuitable for publication in "The Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 12, 1921.

PROSTITUTION OF LAW.

We draw the attention of our readers to the mass meeting which was held at Thana on Tuesday last to protest against the order of the District Magistrate of Thana, virtually prohibiting picketing throughout the district. The order is made under the convenient section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section has too often been grossly abused during the last few months for any further abuse of it to cause amazement. But when the president of a public meeting says that "the application of this section to a whole district without a shadow of justification was so monstrous an abuse of that much abused section that it had become their clear duty to disobey it," and when a large number of individuals publicly declare their intention to disobey it, the prostitution of the law of the land, not to speak of the reckless flouting of public opinion, becomes only too evident. In view of this order, what inference are the public to draw but this: that the authorities, despite their lip sympathy with the cause of temperance, have allied themselves with the vested interests of the liquor trade? We do not say that the authorities have actually done so, but the action taken by the Collector in reference to the resolution of the Thana District Board, and its endorsement by the higher authorities are not calculated to suggest any other inference.

Picketing has not yet been declared illegal by the legislature, and no legislature worthy of the name would so declare it. The only conceivable circumstances in which it may be, for the time being, prohibited are when there are the clearest proofs not only that those undertaking it have resorted to violent methods, but also that an outbreak of violence is actually apprehended. For, the only legal method of dealing with a picket resorting to violent methods is to bring him to book and not to interfere with the legitimate right of the citizen to use peaceful and persuasive methods to ask people to abstain from drink, except under very extraordinary circumstances. In this particular case, picketing had been carried on peacefully and with great success in a district which has the reputation of being the most drunken in the Presidency. In view of this success, the District Board, which is responsible for the health of the population of the district, took the decision of organising and conducting picketing on its account. No right-thinking man, who realises the harmful effect of drink on the health of those addicted to it, would consider this decision as anything but laudable. The Ministers of Local Self-Government and Excise might have been expected to bless the decision. Instead, what do we find? The resolution of the District Board is suspended and the Ministers become a party to an illegitimate campaign against the rights of the people. The District Board, in spite of the Government's decision to suspend its resolution, had declared its intention to carry it out. To thwart this intention, the Collector has come out with his drastic and illegitimate order prohibiting picketing altogether.

The order is ostensibly made in the interests of "Law and Order", though in no single case has there been any violence on the part of the pickets. What then is the motive inspiring this amazing act of official high-handedness? Some idea of it is given in a "note" circulated by the District Magistrate to his subordinate officers, which we publish elsewhere and in which we are told that "it is hardly wise or safe to stop a man who is accustomed to a taste for something at the very moment when he is about to attain his object" and that "some of the present methods infringe even the God-given freedom of the individual," presumably, the freedom to get drunk, which our enlightened Government, with the support of "popular" Ministers, are determined jealously to safeguard. The attitude of the Government, as reflected in their tacit support of the Collector's order, is as reprehensible as it is amazing. Public opinion is vehemently calling for prohibition. The Minister has, indeed, agreed to a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the question. Meanwhile, Section 144, more drastic than some of the provisions of the repressive laws the abolition of which is in contemplation, is pressed into service to mock the growth of local self-government and to bring home to the people their helplessness as against the might of the Sirkar. And all this in the "New Era," with "popular" Ministers and members of the Executive Council exerting their influence over the administration!

MULSHI PETHA.

We understand that the Mavalas of Mulshi Petha have finally resolved not to accept the terms which the Tata Power Company have offered to them as compensation for the lands from which they will be evicted, if the hydro-electric power scheme which the Company have in view is carried through. The decision of the Mavalas, though it may be considered regrettable in some quarters, does not come as a surprise nor can it be regarded as unnatural. The Mavalas, like most other Indian peasants, are deeply attached to their ancestral homelands. Moreover, having a history of their own, they have come to entertain a peculiar affection for the land they till. It is land rendered holy by the dust of the feet of saints like Tukaram and Ramdas and by the glorious exploits of Sivaji, Tanaji and other heroes of Maharashtra, exploits in which the ancestors of the present Mavalas took no mean part. The memory of these stirring deeds and sacred associations still lives in the minds of the peasantry of Mulshi district. It is no wonder that they should view with horror and dismay the prospect of their having to bid farewell to these homelends and being turned adrift on the world, though it may be with a purse thrust into their hands. Even if the Government are able to find lands in other districts on which to settle these evicted Mavalas—which they are still unable to do—we doubt very much whether these peasants would take kindly to the offer and proceed to places distant from their homes. We are afraid they will drift back to Mulshi and will finally merge in that non-descript crowd, who live in semi-starvation, known as the day labourers. Such a consummation would be most regrettable, for it would mean the irreparable ruin of a once prosperous, contented and industrious peasantry. The suggestion of the Tata Company that the Mavalas will not be left to starve because the dam of the Company will take from 6 to 7 years to build and that they can during this period make money as labourers on the dam, is as heartless as it is insulting to the manhood of the Mavalas. The Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal of Poona say in the brochure they publish on behalf of the Mavalas: "To ask the expropriated Mavalas to work on the dam as labourers is like asking a man to dig a grave and bury his mother in it with his own hands. Perhaps the Tatas are not aware that there are people in this world with whom sentiments weight more than pelf. The Mavalas would rather see their hands torn out of their joints rather than use them in building up a dam which is sure to give a deathblow to their homesteads, their holy temples and all the happy associations which these places carry with them. It is but the most distorted economics that makes people leave the life of independence, simplicity, health and unsophisticated manners and adopt slavery, sophistication and all the other curses of the city life".

It has been alleged by the Tatas and the Government that 75 per cent. of the Mavalas' lands are mortgaged to "savkars" and that the Mavalas will not be the real losers by the scheme.. The Mavalas contend that not more than 40 per cent. of the lands are under any mortgage. But even if all the lands are mortgaged, how does that fact affect the question? The mortgaged lands are still cultivated and used by the Mavalas as if they belonged to them entirely. The mortgage has in no way been an impediment in the way of the Mavalas earning their livelihood by the cultivation of the land. Besides, the Mavala always entertains the hope that one day his sons or grandsons will be able to free the estate from the encumbrances. As for the contention of the Tatas that of the 40,000 acres only 10,000 acres will be actually submerged, it has been well pointed out by the Mavalas that these latter ten thousand acres, being all low lands, will be the cream of the land and that of the rest of the 30,000 acres, a large portion, being uplands, will remain as uncultivable as before. As for the great benefits which the public of Bombay and the Presidency will derive from the scheme, according to the Tatas and the Government, the Mavalas contend, first, that the beneficial aspects of the scheme have been greatly exaggerated in the interest of the Company and, secondly, that whatever benefits may accrue from the scheme, they cannot justify, and will never compensate the Mavalas for, the wholesale eviction and ultimate ruin with which they are threatened. As the Tatas as well as Government must now realise, it is mainly a question of sentiment with the Mavalas which prevents them from accepting the compensation offered to them in exchange for their hands, but let us not forget that it is impolitic as well as cruel not to respect sentiment when it springs from the inmost heart, as undoubtedly is the case with the Mavalas. We sincerely hope that no attempt will be made by Government to coerce the Mavalas to give up their lands. The consequences of any such folly are bound to be disastrous. We cannot believe that Sir George Lloyd's Government will be so inhuman as to use violence to carry out the project they and the Tatas have in view. It would be far more to the interest of the country that the scheme should be abandoned without more ado than that misery should be brought to thousands of families—and helpless families—by obstinacy on both sides.

Notes of the Day.

Munitions Scandals.

An amazing end has been put to the case against Rai Bahadur Shuklal Karnani, I. C. Bannerji and H. Stringer, who together with C. A. Waite, now in England, were charged in connection with alleged munitions scandal. The Advocate-General withdrew the charges against all the accused except Waite, the case against whom was postponed *sine die*. Withdrawal of criminal cases are not uncommon. But what was uncommon in this particular case was the ground on which the Advocate-General submitted his application for withdrawal. He said that so far as he was concerned, he was in a position conclusively to prove the case against the accused, but that the Government of India were informed from various sources that if the prosecution of Karnani and Bannerji was proceeded with, widespread commercial and industrial interests would seriously be affected by reason of the association of the two accused with many business undertakings, many of which were of a Swadeshi character. On this consideration, the Government of India, he added, came to the conclusion that in the interests of the public it was not advisable to proceed with the prosecution against them; and considered it was preferable that Karnani and Bannerji, though guilty, should escape punishment rather than that a large number of innocent persons should suffer loss. We confess that, though we have no illusions as to the ways of those who guide the policy of the Government of India in these matters, we never imagined that they would stoop to identify themselves with the most sordid notions of commercial morality.

A Gross Imputation.

For, if, as the Government of India are convinced, Karnani and Bannerji are guilty, it follows that those Swadeshi commercial undertakings with which they are connected and in regard to whose fate Government affect to be concerned, are involved in shady and dishonest transactions. The inference is inevitable and implies a gross imputation against Swadeshi enterprise. If the imputation is true, Government instead of taking the right course of bringing the offenders to book are deliberately seeking to encourage them in their nefarious ways and thus to lower commercial morality, the level of which it should be their constant duty to raise. The pretex that thereby they are seeking to prevent innocent people suffering loss is merely adding insult to injury. Apart from the fact that it is a violation of the fundamental principle of law that a man should be presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty, the action of the Government of India appears to be more reprehensible in view of the emphatic declaration by the defence counsel that his clients were absolutely innocent and that he could disprove every single charge made by the prosecution. In the circumstance, it becomes the duty of the Indian commercial community, whose reputation has thus been publicly besmirched, to bestir themselves and either secure the withdrawal of the imputation or insist on the retrial of the case. Already the rumour has been set afloat that the real motive for the withdrawal of the case is the desire to save certain past or present high officials of the Munitions Department who, it is suggested, are also involved in the frauds. We do not know how far, if at all, the rumour is based on facts. But the action of the Government of India is not calculated to dispel such rumours. The Government, therefore, owe it not only to the Indian commercial community, but also to their officers, whose reputation is at stake, to reverse the decision.

Poor Europeans!

What has happened to the European band which not long ago was engaged by the Indian Hotels Company Ltd., on a three years' agreement, to charm the ears of the habitues of the Taj and Green's Restaurant? It is an interesting and instructive little story. We have had occasion more than once to comment on the splendid treatment accorded to even unskilled, untrained Europeans by some Indian companies. We have now to mention the hard treatment by an Indian Company of skilled and trained Europeans who happen to be of a class which does not swagger and exhale "prestige." A band of six performers including a conductor was engaged in London on behalf of the Indian Hotels Company on terms which seemed sufficiently attractive to justify those gentlemen in giving up their London engagements and in looking forward to a sojourn of three years in India. Upon arrival in Bombay, however, the attraction was less evident. The lodging arrangements made for the musicians were unsatisfactory; the pay was not so good as it had seemed in London and they found that they were expected to play for so many hours a day, for seven days a week, with no allowance for a single holiday. Even for stone-masons such conditions would be hard enough: for musicians—artists—they were absolutely crushing. It is no wonder if, after a few weeks' experience, three of the musicians, having money of their own, went home. When they had gone, the Company, it seems, expected the remaining three to continue for some months at any rate to play for so many hours a day for seven days a week, although they were no longer a band but just two violinists and a pianist. The bandmaster, who had been engaged to run a band, and has an artist's pride, refused, and now he has received the handsome offer of his passage home and one month's salary, which means that he will receive no compensation whatsoever for the good position he threw up to come here, as he had taken one month's pay in advance for his expenses of outfit. This case of the musicians is not the only one we know of in which Europeans who depend entirely on their earnings, and who have not the Anglo-Indian charm of manner, have received what we consider scurvy treatment from the Indian Hotels Company. A three years' contract without provision for a day's holiday is inconceivable to the average Englishman, who thus falls an easy victim to the lures of "agents" who do not emphasise the actual worth of the rupee. It is time that "Truth" or "John Bull" gave a word of warning to the English wage-earner.

The "Die-Hards."

Though aversion to the "Khaddar" cap is steadily subsiding, there are still some "die-hards" in public offices who cannot retain their mental balance if they happen to be confronted with that particular kind of headdress. Here is a notice which one will find put up on the notice-board of the Parcel Office of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Victoria Terminus:—

NOTICE.

It is not desirable to wear white caps while on duty. The Acting Station Superintendent has asked me to warn the staff not to do so. He has also told me that the clerks found wearing these caps will be fined.

(Sd.) NARAYAN TRIMBAK,
Head Parcel Clerk,
G. I. P Ry. Office,
Victoria Terminus.

Parcel Office,
9th August, 1921.

Instead of directing his Indian clerk to publish a summary of the conversation he had with his superior, the Acting Station Superintendent would have discharged his duties better if he had taken the trouble to sit down and pen a "notice" setting down what he wanted from his staff. Why beat about the bush and that too with the help of an Indian subordinate? Is the present "notice" meant for the signatory also?

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

	Amount. Rs.
C. F. W.	150
Ratanlal T. Mehta	10
Chotalal B. Mehta	2
G. N. Karore	5
	167
Amount already acknowledge Rs.	5,(354.
Total Rs.	5,521

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir Archibald Montgomery, Major J. C. R. Gannon and Major O. M. Lund arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

PROHIBITION OF PICKETING.

THANA MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

"WAY TO JAIL IS WAY TO FREEDOM."

DETERMINATION OF THANA PEOPLE.

A huge mass meeting was held on Tuesday night last in the Vegetable market at Thana to protest against the order of the Thana District Magistrate which virtually amounts to a total prohibition of picketing throughout the district. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Thana District Congress Committee, was in the chair; and among the speakers were Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jamnalal Bajaj and others; the audience which consisted of several thousands included about one hundred ladies.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the outset said that they had met there that evening once more to enter a most emphatic protest against the order of the District Magistrate in respect of picketing. The Thana District had, he said, an unenviable reputation for being the most drunken district in the Presidency; its annual drink-bill was more than twenty-two lakhs of rupees in a population of over seven lakhs of people being on an average Rs. 3 per head of each man, woman and child. This state of things could not be tolerated longer without producing disastrous consequences and they had therefore started the picketing of liquor shops in various places. The pickets were men of respectable classes who carried on their laudable work in a very peaceful and persuasive manner with the result that the liquor shops had begun to be deserted and their takings were fast disappearing. Their District Local Board keenly alive to its duty had resolved to do picketing work and to spend Rs. 3,000 over it. The resolution of the Board had given a great impetus to picketing. The powers that be which had always professed a lip sympathy for Temperance could not stand aside while a movement that threatened to diminish the drink revenue had been flourishing vigorously. They had on their sleeves the ever serviceable section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and the District Magistrate came out with his order on the 20th July 1921, prohibiting picketing to the utter amazement of the public; the allegations in the order that there was any violence were baseless; without quoting a single case of violence on the part of the pickets the order prohibited picketing in every place. The nature and scope of the order were so comprehensive that the mere passing by a liquorshop might come within the terms of that order and be punished. Section 144 had been often misused in the past against individuals; but its application to a whole district without a shadow of justification was so monstrous an abuse of that much-abused section that it had become their clear duty to disobey it. In the name of peace and order the District Magistrate was attempting to frustrate the declared object of the Local Board and to bring picketing to a stop. So outrageous an interference with what was the legal right of every citizen deserved only one answer and that was the expression of our unflinching determination on the part of the people to disobey that order. He had asked for 100 picked men prepared to disobey it; he was glad to find that within less than a week 127 men had come forward; and the figures from two talukas had not yet arrived. They would now ask for the permission of the Working Committee and on obtaining it start disobeying the order. The functions of the Local Board were a question of local self-government and picketing of liquor shops affected the Excise Department; both these were transferred subjects but the Bombay Government had upheld the suspension of the Local Board's resolution by the Collector and the recent declarations of Government about the liquor question left no manner of doubt that the whole strength of Government was behind the liquor-interests. Mr. Mehta wondered whether the Ministers were real entities or mere dummies if they could look unconcerned while a district officer was openly flouting pubic opinion in the matter of transferred subjects. The question had ceased to be a local one and had taken an All-India aspect as was evidenced by the presence of such distinguished leaders like Mr. Patel, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj there that evening to cheer them up in their struggle against the unrighteous order of the District Magistrate. Mr. Mehta then requested Mr. Patel to address the audience.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. Patel in the course of his lecture said:—

Last week at this very place I had the honour to address you on boycott and Swadeshi. To-night your President has asked me to speak on the boycott of liquor, particularly in reference to the monstrous order or orders of the Collector. I may say at once that speaking for myself I congratulate the Collector of Thana for giving this opportunity to the people of this district to resist the said order by civil disobedience. I have not the least doubt in my mind that the Collector would not have passed that order had it not been for the determination of the District Board to carry out its resolution re picketing in spite of the orders of the Government to the contrary. Now that the order has been passed, the position of the Board has become rather difficult. I may assure you ladies and gentlemen that the Board is ready and willing to carry out its resolution but such an act on the part of the Board involves civil disobedience of the Collector's order under Section 144 by the pickets engaged by the Board. That being so, the hands of the Board will be strengthened materially if people in their hundreds and thousands come forward to enrol themselves as pickets under the District Board. I know the Thana District Congress Committee with its able and energetic President is determined to make common cause in this matter with the District Board, Thana, and may I say also that the other day the Suburban District Congress Committee has adopted a similar resolution. The District Congress Committee as well as the District Board can only act if the public opinion is behind their determination. I do not know what is the accommodation in the Thana jail. I should like the people of this district to so act as to require Government to have many more jails to accommodate us all. I am more than ever convinced that unless the people are prepared in their thousands and tens of thousands cheerfully to court imprisonment, it is impossible to bring Government to their senses. The All-India Congress Committee has told us that the way to jail is the way to freedom, and if we are true to ourselves and true to our motherland, we must resolve from this very moment to realise the truth of this dictum and act upon it. I want you, however, to understand that the District Congress Committee and the District Board cannot and will not act prematurely. We want to be assured that the ground is ready. The power to sanction civil disobedience is vested in the Working Committee which I have no doubt will act on the advice of these bodies. I appeal to you, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, that you should strengthen the hands of these bodies by enlisting your services as pickets. Let me assure you that if you do that Your President and I will not fail you. We want to act slowly but surely.

Before I close I should like ladies and gentlemen, to tell you how in the matter of Local Self-government which is said to be a transferred subject our Minister and members of the Legislative Council have behaved. The District Local Board of Thana gave the Government ultimatum and informed the Minister Mr. Hidayatullah and Minister Mr. Mehta as also, through the press, the members of the Legislative Council. You know what the resolution of the Local Board was. It was to organize and conduct picketing on their own account. The resolution was suspended by the Collector, the same Collector who is the author of these atrocious orders. The Commissioner Mr. Ghosal confirmed his order and the Government said ditto. But in spite of these orders the District Board is going to organize picketing. The Collector wants to circumvent the Board by issuing prohibition order under Section 144 and thus make it difficult for the Board to secure the services of pickets. I am sure, however, thousands will come forward and the Board with the co-operation of the District Congress Committee will be enabled to do its duty to the country as well as to the authorities. You thus see, ladies and gentlemen, that the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms are a huge humbug. It is of course in the interests of those who get fat salaries to talk of these reform as a step leading to self-Government. It is quite clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that the public opinion is entirely in favour of prohibition. Neither the people nor the local bodies have the power to compel the closing of the liquor shops. Government does not want to move—thanks to our friend Mr. Choonilal Mehta the Minister. The only remedy, therefore, for the people as well as the local bodies is to organize and conduct peaceful picketing. A Collector by a stroke of pen suspends the resolution of the Board, and by another stroke of pen orders all pickets to cease all their activities. All this happens while the Legislative Council is in session. As I told you, timely intimation reaches the ministers and the members of the Legislative Council. No one from among the non-official members of the Legislative Council dare move an adjournment of the house. I dare say some of them must have seen the ministers concerned as also some Secretariat officials, but the result is that not a word is heard regarding the Thana Board resolution and the orders of the Collector thereon.

Just one word more and I have done. If you have not as yet given up foreign cloth, I must frankly confess that I cannot advise the Congress Committees or the District Board to undertake picketing involving civil disobedience. The boycott of foreign cloth wholesale is a condition precedent to the initiation of any movement for civil disobedience. If you give up foreign cloth I can understand that you are prepared and determined to win Swaraj with all the risks involved in attaining it. May God help us.

Before I sit down I shall read to you the

(Continued on page 8.)

ELECTIONS IN INDIA.

"ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVT. OF OLIGARCHY, NOT OF PEOPLE."

MR. MONTAGU ON OBSTACLES TO COMPLETE SELF-GOVT.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

In the House of Commons, Sir William Davison suggested that the figures of the recent elections in India clearly shew the broadminded and impartial rule of British Raj had not been replaced by popular government but by the Government of oligarchy not representing the people of India.

Mr. Montagu replied he was debating the point, and added if he could get a wholly satisfactory electorate in India one of the main obstacles to complete self-government would be removed.

COMPOSITION OF PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

Col. Yate asked if 45 per cent of the Provincial Councils were lawyers, and Mr. Montagu stated he was making enquiries off-hand, but he invited Col. Yate to make comparison with other legislatures. (Cheers and Laughter.)

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

Sir J. D. Rees drew attention to the alleged anti-British propaganda organised in the states of Travancore and Cochin and developed in Malabar District. Mr. Montague stated he was making enquiries into matter.

CAVALRY ALLOTMENTS.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu said he had received no representations from local Governments of India, expressing their dissatisfaction with the numbers of cavalry allotted to their provinces for internal security. He regretted he was unable to give the disposition in the provinces of such cavalry, but in this connection the Government of India must have decided with the advice of the Commander-in-Chief.

INDIA'S SHARE IN GERMAN INDEMNITY.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu stated one point two per cent. of total share in the German indemnity which was due to India, represented at par seventeen point four million sterling.

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

PREMIER'S TERMS TO MR. DE VALERA.

OFFER OF DOMINION STATUS.

DEFENCE TO BE CONTROLLED BY UNITED KINGDOM.

ALSO FOREIGN TREATIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A Dublin report from a reliable source says that the terms which Mr. Lloyd George has offered Mr. De Valera include the Dominion status but defence to be controlled by the United Kingdom, though the Army establishment in Ireland is to be subject to mutual understanding with the Parliaments of the North and the South. Special facilities are also offered for recruitment in Ireland for the Irish regiments of the Imperial Army. It is believed also that it is proposed that Ireland should bear a proportionate share of the Pensions arising out of the late war. The Foreign Treaties are to be reserved to the Imperial Government, and it is stipulated that Ireland in fixing the customs shall not erect any tariff wall against England.

INDIAN TRADE ENQUIRY.

CHANCES FOR MARKET FOR INDIAN SILK.

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 12 noon Aug 11.

An interesting volume is published by Mr. John Murray in a series of reports on the Indian Trade Enquiry conducted by the Imperial Institute under the auspices of the Institute's Committee for India. It deals with the results of the Enquiry as to the possibility of increased commercial utilization of jute and allied Indian fibres. The question of keeping the trade in fibre and its utilization within the Empire and improving the quality and the yield. This is also devoted to the question of prospects of increased utilization of Indian silk within the Empire. It gives a detailed statement of silk trade of the world and expresses the opinion that the enhanced value of Indian silk which would result from radical improvement in quality and standard of reeling should enable the Indian to complete successfully with the Japanese and the Chinese silks. The volume also indicates types of silk most likely to find market in the United Kingdom.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

MR. L. GEORGE SCORES MANY POINTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Aug. 11.

Paris.—The proceedings to-day of the Supreme Council have been harmonious. Mr. Lloyd George was in good form and scored many points which were not in accord with the French Views but with humour which evoked laughter.

The French High Commissioner of Upper Silesia declared that the available troops were insufficient to maintain order.

The British High Commissioner said he considered there was no danger of the Germans initiating movement but there might be reaction if the Poles began military operations.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the settlement must not be at the expense of the majority of the people of Upper Silesia. He refused to accept the view that the population was oppressed as the whole of Silesia has been German for the past seven centuries. Mr. Lloyd George suggested that the Experts should be given fresh instructions on the following lines: Firstly, one vote one value, secondly that the industrial unit which was German by 2 parts to 1 should be consigned to Germany, and, thirdly, that the contiguous areas should be analysed to show what communes were votally connected with the industrial area. It was agreed that the experts should begin work on these lines.

FRENCH POLICY.

"DESIRE FOR A JUST SETTLEMENT"

M. BRIAND'S DECLARATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

At the Supreme Council meeting M. Briand declared that the French policy was not one of finishing off a wounded man. France desired a just settlement for the vanquished, but was against reserving for him a privileged fate. The plebiscite should be considered ethnically, because an outside voter was not equal to the vote of a native. He said that out of two hundred thousand out-voters, 180,000 voted for Germany. The French scheme allotted to Germany and Poland the majority of their respective voters, while British proposed to allot seventy per cent of Polish voters to Germany, and only eleven per cent of German voters to Poland.

Sgr. Bonomi of Italy appealed to the solidarity of Allies to find a solution.

Count Hayashi of Japan hoped that an agreement would be found based on common formulae.

ATMOSPHERE GREATLY IMPROVED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Aug. 11.

Paris.—There is a general feeling that the Supreme Council has opened under favourable conditions. The atmosphere has greatly improved as compared with that of a week ago. Reuter is informed that Mr. Lloyd George expects to return to London on August 14th.

DO YOU WANT SWARAJYA

RESPOND TO COUNTRY'S CALL.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH COMPLETELY.

BY SEPTEMBER 30.

The country's call has been conveyed to every Indian through the following resolution of the All-India Congress Committee:—

In order to be able to attain Swaraj, and to secure the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs during the current year the All-India Congress Committee desires that all the Congress organisations and those who sympathize with the national aspirations should concentrate their attention upon attaining complete boycott of foreign cloth by the 30th of September next and amnufacture of Khaddar by stimulating handspinning and handweaving, and to this end the All-India Congress Committee advises that all persons belonging to the Congress shall discard the use of foreign cloth as from the 1st day of August next and advises all Congress organisations:—

(1) to use all national educational institutions as far as possible for handspinning and hand weaving.

(2) to introduce spinning-wheels into those homes which do not yet possess them.

(3) in every district to take a census of weavers and to induce them, by offering facilities, to discard the use of foreign yarn and to use as far as possible hand spun yarn, and otherwise to use Indian mill-spun yarn.

(4) to induce, by special encouragement, weavers who have given up their calling to return to it.

(5) to take a census of cotton carders and to induce them to prepare cards for spinning.

(6) to open depots for the supply of Khaddar, spinning-wheels, hand looms and all accessories required for spinning and weaving.

(7) to collect foreign cloth from consumers for destruction or use outside India at their option.

APPEAL TO MILL AGENTS.

The All-India Congress Committee invites the mill-agents and shareholders of the great spinning and weaving companies in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere, to support the national effort by regulating the price of their manufactures so as to bear proportion to the wages of mill-workers and other expenditure, and so as to be within the reach of the poorest, and trusts that in no case will they raise the price beyond the prevailing rates.

The All-India Congress Committee invites the importers of foreign cloth and yarn to cooperate with the nation by immediately stopping all foreign orders, and by endeavouring to dispose of their stock as far as possible outside India?

UPPER SILESIAN PROBLEM.

"MOST MENACING REQUIRING URGENT SOLUTION"

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LATER.

Speaking before the Supreme Council on the subject of Upper Silesia Mr. Lloyd George said the problem was not menacing and urgent solution was desirable. The British and the Italian views on the question were identical but they differed from those of France. The British Empire would never support a settlement which was tantamount to a manoeuvre to diminish the population of Germany. He suggested that the experts be freshly instructed, and emphasised that Britain would always support France if she were unjustly attacked but the nations of the Empire would not be dragged into war arising out of the oppressive use of a superior force or the abuse of justice in the hour of triumph by any ally.

RESUMPTION OF EXPERTS' COMMITTEE.

MR. L. GEORGE'S SUGGESTION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug 11.

Paris, Aug. 9.—More hopeful feeling prevailing to-night is ascribed to Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion for the resumption of experts' committee which is interpreted as willingness on the part of Britain to abandon the theory of indivisibility of the industrial triangle.

Experts, who will be reinforced by the inclusion of High Commissioners, will begin work immediately. It is stated that considerable progress had been made by midnight, and it is hoped that a report will be possible by Wednesday.

MOST IMPORTANT SESSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 11.

The meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris is not merely the most important since the Peace Conference but the most interesting on account of the personalities present. The American Ambassador is described as an enigmatic figure of whom everyone is somewhat afraid while Mr. Lloyd George has come with renewed authority in French eyes as the representative not merely of British but of the British Empire which is justified by the virtual mandate given to him by the Imperial Conference.

NAIROBI LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CONVOKED.

TO DISCUSS EMERGENCY LEGISLATION INDIAN QUESTION

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 10.

Nairobi.—A meeting of the Legislative Council has been convoked for the 9th August. It will be held in camera, and it is believed it will discuss emergency legislation dealing with the Indian question.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE OF BRITAIN.

FUTILE ENDEAVOUR TO MOVE ADJOURNMENT OF HOUSE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Aug. 9.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 11.

In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Chamberlain announced that Sir James Rennell Rodd would be the third Representative of Britain at the League of Nations Assembly in addition to Mr. Balfour and Lord Fisher.

After the announcement of this appointment Lord Robert Cecil, protested that all the British Representatives at the League of Nations belonged to the official class. At a later stage, Lord R. Cecil endeavoured to move an adjournment of the House but the Speaker refused him permission whereupon Lord R. Cecil said that the selection of the delegation was another illustration of the Government's contempt for the League. (Cries of "Order") Mr. Chamberlain ironically exclaimed "Hear Hear," and Lord R. Cecil leaned forward and repeated "So you Have." The Speaker rebuked Lord R. Cecil.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA.

APPOINTED C.-IN-C. OF NATIONALIST FORCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Aug. 9.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 11.

Constantinople.—The Angora Newspapers report that Mustapha Kamal has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Forces, instead of Ismet Pasha. Feizi Pasha becomes Chief of the Staff.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR DISARMAMENT.

IS JAPAN UNFAVOURABLE TO IT?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

Washington.—Shidehara has issued a statement disclaiming all knowledge of the statement attributed to the Japanese Embassy in London on Friday to the effect that there was a "certain current of opinion in Japan unfavourable to the American proposal for disarmament". The Japanese Embassy in Washington declared that the settled decision of the Japanese Government to enter the conference wholeheartedly, was already made clear beyond all misapprehension, and that their information from Tokio indicated that this attitude had the support of Japanese people and press. The State Department has now been advised that Japan gladly accepts the 11th. November as the date of the Conference.

NANKANA CASE.

EVIDENCE OF D.I.G. OF POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

In the Nankana case, some two dozen more witnesses have given evidence on behalf of the defence including Mr. Mercer, Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Lahore. Mr. Mercer, on being called to the witness box, stated he received news of the occurrence at Nankana on February 20th, and then described how he reached there by special train, arrested Mahant Narain Das and others and met Kartar Singh Jaddar's *Jatha*. The witness left Nankana on February 22nd and went there several times after his first visit to see if the police arrangements for keeping order were satisfactory. The witness was informed that the Sikhs went round the villages and were terrorising the people. This statement was based upon the reports he received as he was not there every day and could not possibly have personal knowledge of the facts. He was not at Nankana during the visit of the Governor.

On the first interview the witness had with Kartar Singh Jaddar on February 21st, the latter demanded justice from the *Sarkar*. He said that he had come to take possession of Gurdwara, in which attempt he was supported by the Sikhs, and he would not return untill he had achieved his object. His *Jatha* were ready to lay down their lives, if possession were not given to them. He had no quarrel with the Government now, but he was quite ready to quarrel if his wishes were not acceded to. Continuing the witness said he did not run the Mahant before the occurrence, and could not recognise him even now in the Court.

Cross examined by Mr. Herbert, the Government Advocate, the witness said when he arrived at Nankana on the evening of February 20th the Mahant ran into his arms at about 9 o'clock. The witness believed he had a gun at that time, but he did not see it as it was dark. The Mahant was immediately removed to the railway station. The witness did not see any gun with him at the station either. The Mahant's person was not searched in his presence. The Mahant then looked like an innocent man who had never committed a crime.

The witness went into the Gurdwara and saw a terrible scene. He made a cursory survey and left the details to the investigating staff. He saw blood in the shrine and four dead bodies lying there. He saw several heaps of burnt human bodies and cursorily examined them so as not to disturb the bodies. He counted 56 Sikhs. He could say from his experience that they were the bodies of Sikhs, though he could not say that every one of them was so. There were no indications, however, which would suggest that any of the bodies were other than bodies of Sikhs. He found empty cartridge cases.

ALLEGED "MALICIOUS VILIFICATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Mr. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, South Malabar, has filed a suit against Messrs. T. Prakasam, George Joseph and other signatories to the Emergency Committee Report on recent Ottapalam incidents for recovery of rupees twenty thousand as damages, and in the plaint it is alleged that the so-called investigation by defendants into the alleged incidents was unauthorised, highly coloured by bias and used as a convenient pretext for malicious vilification of the Executive heads of Malabar District, one of whom is the plaintiff who repudiates the base and unworthy motives attributed to him in the report. The suit is posted to hearing for the 28th September.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

The market for jute shares was quiet and except for an advance in Howrah there was no business reported of any consequence. Coal shares were steady and a large number of Bokaro and Ramgurh changed hands. In miscellaneous section a fair turnover was reported but with no feature of special interest. Dunbar Cotton ruled quiet but steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Baraboni 17-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 37-4, Burra Dhemo 11-12, Burrakur 53-8, Ghusick and Muslia 29-j, Jaimty Central 21, Karanpura Development 85, Kosoonda and Nyadee 34-4, New Beerbhoom 37-8, North Laikdin 13-12, Patmohna 10-10, Phuiaritand 8-8.

Jute:—Barnagore 91, Empire 49-12, Gouripore 626-8, Howrah 32-8 and 32 (public auction), Khardah 317, Kinnison 750, Reliance 31-8, Onion 425 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Sugar 8, Assam Saw Mills 8, Bararee Coke 16, Bengal Bamboo and Bolts 4-12, Bengal Glass 2-12, British India Corporation (def) 16-4, and (ord.) 11-4, Central Provinces Cement 7-2, Calcutta Cigarette 8-8, Commercial Properties 3-8 discount, Dunbar Cotton 483, Great Eastern Hotel 236-8, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1245, Imperial Bank (contry) 845, Kesoram Cotton 17-4, Madan Theatres Ltd. 10-2, R. Scott Thomson 9-4, Tata Industrial Bank 5-4 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 60 and small lots were done at Rs. 59-4. War Bonds (short loans 100-6, 1925 at 100-4, 1928 at 100-6 and 1949 100-4 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Calcutta rate for demand loans remains unchanged being five per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteen pence.

The suit for damages instituted by Messrs. Binny and Company of Madras against Messrs. B. P. Wadia, T. V. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar and other labours in respect of the former strike in Buckingham mills, has been withdrawn. (A. P.)

PROHIBITION OF PICKETING.

(Continued from page 7.)

pretious orders referred to by me. The orders speak for themselves. No comment is necessary.

D. M'S. ORDERS,

(Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.)

Whereas complaints have arisen concerning the conduct of persons who "picket" liquor or toddy shops, and there is considerable likelihood of a disturbance of the public peace therefrom to say nothing of the actual offence committed in causing annoyance to persons lawfully employed and obstructing persons proceeding in a way in which they have a right to proceed the public generally are warned not to loiter near such shops and all pickets are directed to abstain from their activities, whether of abuse, threat, intimidation, importunacy, pesterment or any other harassment or annoyance to those who run or those who use such shops or to the neighbourhood generally.

(Sd.) C. S. CAMPBELL,
District Magistrate, Thana.

The folloing is the tex of the order of August 2nd:—

Special regulations appear necessary at the present time to safeguard the public safety and convenience in and around liquor shops.

Ordinarily policing of the streets requires persons to move on, and not congregate unauthorisedly; and this is specially desirable in connection with shops to which some people always object, while others regularly frequent them.

It is ordered, therefore, that no assembling of persons or loitering of individuals be allowed within fifty yards of any liquor shops.

The police are directed to make arrangements under this regulation (Section 39 (1) (m) of the Bombay District Police Act for keeping the surroundings of liquor shops clear of all persons likely to break the peace by unmannerly conduct, noisy behaviour, or by obstructing others with whose tenets and habits they may disagree.

This regulation will apply pro tem. to all the liquor shops in the Bombay Suburban District.

(Sd.) C. S. CAMPBELL,
District Magistrate, Thana.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu who received an ovation on rising to speak thaen addressed the meeting. She said that everything they wanted had to be paid for and it was not possible that the Swaraj which they all aspired could be obtained without its proper price. She was pleased that they had cleared their heads of foreign cloth and put on white clean Swadeshi caps on their heads, but this alone could not secure Swaraj for them. Not even the collection of one crore rupees could secure Swaraj. It was necessary that they should be prepared, if and when necessary, to lay down their heads for the cause which was so dear to them, and in this connection she appealed to her sisters also to stand shoulder to shoulder with men and to come forward fearless and undaunted to defy this unjust order of the District Magistrate. Indian history abounded in instances of heroic women who had not hesitated to lay down their lives when occasion required, as Savitri had done to save the life of her husband. As daughters of that Savitri she expected her sisters to follow her great example and never to fail in the hour of trial. She hoped Thana would set an example of self-sacrifice which will be a light to all in the arduous struggle that lay ahead of them.

MR. BAJAJ.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj said that he wanted to say a few words. At the recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, Thana's district was singled out for special praise for the resolution of its Local Board regarding picketing and no doubt that resolution was an example to all of them. Now that the Collector had attempted to nullify that resolution it behoved them so to resist it by peaceful and non-violent means that Thana's example may be a beacon light to all and that in the struggle of civil disobedience, Thana may occupy the front rank.

The meeting then dissolved

"FOR PEACE AND ORDER."

The following is a copy of the memorandum issued by the District Magistrate to All the Prant Officers, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris, All the District Superintendents of Police, The Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana; The Supdt., Salt and Excise, Thana:—

Thana, 9th Aug., 1921.

Memorandum.

The order just passed by the District Magistrate under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code is not issued against the temperance compaign, but against risk of disturbance; and its object is not to preserve sales, but to protect individuals. The law is made for peace and order against offenders, not for prevention of harmless acts by private persons.

(Sd.)
for Dist. Magistrate, Thana.

NOTE.

"Picketing" is a doubtful form of procedure, both legally and morally and when it proceeds from, or is supported by, a desire to non-cooperate with established Rule, it becomes doubly dangerous. It is hardly wise or safe to stop a man who is accustomed to a taste for something at the very moment when he is about to attain his object; and any persons who voluntarily obstructs him from proceeding on his way (into the shop) is guilty of an offence under the Penal Code. After attaining his object, he may or may not be a safer subject of attack, but it is hardly a prerogative or part of commonsense to start arguing with him then and there.

Again it is impolitic to attract idlers (especially the young) by a "tamasha" round a liquor shop. Such conduct is hardly likely to break habits (it might break heads), already formed; while it may lead to a spirit of restlessness, unmannerliness, and disrespect of elders, which cannot but make an unfavourable impression on people in general, and the young in particular. The result may be a reversion of feeling; and a popular conclusion that a few hard drinkers are preferable to a body of weakened fanatics, and that no vice is more difficult to deal with than a superior self-satisfied pride! Oppression of the poor by the rich has gone on long enough; and if non-drinkers are sufficiently wise to know that they are themselves right, they will be wiser still if they show more tolerance towards neighbours who may be less richly endowed with the necessary gift of wisdom. To some poor people, moreover, toddy—for instance—is an actual food.

And it must be borne in mind that even 'prohibition' does not prevent drinking and that running 'dry' does not prevent liquor running in. If temperance propaganda proceeds by irregular paths and doubtful action, a terrible reaction is almost sure to follow; and India the home of the mhorra and toddy trees, may suffer more in such a case than in any other country of the world.

The proper method would appear to be—lectures in non-controversial places and conducted in a decent and orderly manner; or tracts setting forth the facts of the case, on both sides. Neither of these can be said to contravene the rights of a minority, or the liberty of the subject. But some of the present methods infringe even the God-given freedom of the individual, as well as threatening the peace of the public; and it becomes the duty therefore of everyone to resist such insidious invasions, emanating (as they do) from a dangerous source. It is not a question of being for or against drink; and it is a question of allowing, or preventing, rowdyism run riot.

To-day they picket drink, tomorrow clothes, the next day something else, and so on till the worse turns and—pickets them.

Be wise in time; and stop the evil 'now.'

PICKETING IN BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

TO BE CONTINUED DESPITE ORDER.

A joint meeting of the Office-bearers of the Thana District Congress Committee, the office-bearers of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the Sub-Committee appointed by the Thana District Local Board was held on Wednesday, the 10th August, 1921 at the Arya Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay when the following resolutions were passed:—

This joint meeting of the Sub Committee of the District Local Board, Thana, the Office-bearers of the Thana District Congress Committee and also the Office-bearers of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee having read and considered the annexed orders of the District Magistrate of Thana is of opinion that the said orders are a monstrous abuse of the powers vested in the District Magistrate by section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 39 (1) (m) of the Bombay District Police Act and a deliberate and calculated attempt to prohibit peaceful picketting throughout the whole of the District.

This Committee recommends to the two District Congress Committees concerned to sound public opinion regarding the feasibility of continuing picketing in spite of the orders of the District Magistrate and for that purpose hold public meetings immediately at important centres throughout the District.

If on sounding public opinion as aforesaid this Committee is assured of the support of at least 500 (five hundred) persons ready for continuing picketting in spite of the prohibition of the District Magistrate this Committee recommends to the District Congress Committees to vest this Committee with power to apply to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee on their behalf for necessary sanction to continue picketting as aforesaid.

THE GANDHI CAP AGAIN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I understand that the Head Parcel Clerk of the Victoria Terminus has under instructions from the Station Superintendent circulated a notice among the clerical staff of the Parcel Department, which runs as under:—

NOTICE

It is not desirable to wear white Caps while on duty and the Acting Station Superintendent has asked me to warn the staff not to do so. He has also told me that the clerk found wearing these caps will be find.

(Sd.)
Hd. Parcel Clerk.
9.8.21.

Dear Editor, No long as the D. T. S. the Agent and G. T. N. etc of the G. I. P. Railway have not raised any objection so far, to their office subordinates' wearing the Gandhi Cap, it is not clear why the Station Superintendent who himself is a subordinate to these officers should abhor at the sight of these Caps. The Parcel staff are contemplating an appeal to the Agent and Manager against this order of the Station Superintendent and it is hoped they too will be permitted the free use of the white cap. If the Station Superintendent cannot bear the sight of these caps, the sooner he resigns, the better.—Yours, etc.

THRILOK

Parel, Aug. 10.

AN INQUIRY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can any of the readers of your esteemed paper supply me with the information as to what happened of the Century Transport Co., Ltd., Bombay. Agents, Killabhai & Co. that was to be wound up voluntarily?

I will be much obliged for help of furnishing me with full address of the Agents'.—Yours, etc.

VYAS MOOCHANDRA JAYNARAYAN.
Memon's New Houses 19, Vithalwadi, Telwadi, Bombay, Aug. 9.

A MISLEADING TELEGRAM.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue dated 8th August, 1921, page 9, you have written in bold type "Manchester and Delhi Merchants" etc etc. The report given by the Associated Press is misleading as there is no such Association in Delhi. There is however an importers' Association which is called "The Delhi Piecegoods Association" and its members consist of both English and Indian firms. This Association is in communication with Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The merchants' Association is "Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association" which consists of wholesale merchants, commission agents (Artiyas) and importers, and the total number of membership is nearly 450 (firms). This Association have not rescinded their resolution of 2/- basis and so far they have never accepted the views expressed by the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester. The interests of the Importers' Association is to clear their position before the said Chamber and they are doing their best to protect their own position. They say that their Association always repudiated the two shilling resolution and to me it appears very unfair on their part to keep the drafts outstanding up to this moment. Their dealings are as principal dealing with principal and they should have abided by their contracts and thus saved their shippers. But so far it is not clear that all the goods which these importers bought lately were actually sold by them in the market. Their appeal that their contracts be settled in the spirit of compromise may have the attention of the shippers but it is not fair for the shippers even to put the blame on the dealers who have no direct concern with them. Let the importers clear their position with their suppliers and leave the dealers alone to meet their obligations. I do not wish to write at length at the present stage and I hope that in future the Delhi reporter of the Associated Press will take note that when referring to any proceeding of the Importers' Association he should mention only the "Delhi Piece Goods Association". Yours etc.

ACKWORTH.

Delhi August 9.

Hony. Secretary, Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association.

MATIARI FIRING.

SUB-INSPECTOR EXAMINED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Aug. 10.

The Co(mmittee on the Matiari firing commenced enquiry to-day when the Sub-Inspector of the Matiari police discribed how the Khilafatists armed with lathies and hatchets threw dust and clods of earth on those who attended the Aman Sabha meeting, one stone hitting his own left eye. He twice appealed to the Khilafat leaders to abstain from obstructing those who wanted to return to their homes and the only reply he got was:—"kill the police and the Sabha people". Thereupon he gave no warning and asked an armed constable to fire in the air. The constable fired in the air eight times and the fact that some were killed and wounded was due to shots getting scattered even when fired in the air.

C. P. COUNCIL

DEPRESSED CLASSES ON LOCAL BODIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, August 11.

The Council met yesterday, Sir G. M. Chitanavis presiding. After questions had been answered, Mr. Nandagavati, the member repesenting the Depressed Classes, moved that men from the untouchable classes be nominated in case if they fail to be elected as members of the local boards, the municipal committees, etc. It was supported by all the members excepting one or two who opposed on the ground of orthodoxy.

The Hon. Mr. Kelkar, on behalf of the Government, replied that he was in entire agreement with the mover as regards the principle of the resolution, but suggested an amendment that suitable men from these classes and representative institutions would be nominated in which nomination was permissible to the Government, and the resolution as amended was carried.

LAW COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIP.

Another resolution was moved by Mr. Dravid that the professorships in the local Government Law College should be conferred by rotation on practicing lawyers, with academic distinction, with a view to encourage legal scholarship amongst the members of the bar. The Hon. Mr. Kelkar on behalf of the Government replied that the resolution was not based on sound principle, and that he was in entire agreement with the principle of the resolution. It would be the C. P. University look-out to take up the question in hand.

Mr. Dravid pointed out that the practice was prevalent in other provinces. Mr. Jaywant suggested that the question be referred to a standing committee, and after an assurance from the minister, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolutions that *nazab* lands in C. P. and Berar, which have been treated as private property, be exempted from taxation and re-appointment of a standing committee of *Darbaris* for the whole year were lost.

The Council meets at 11 today when Government business re the supplementary demands for the grants for 1921-22 will be submitted for the vote of the council.

MADRAS DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WARNING AGAINST IMITATION KHADDAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

At a meeting of the Madras District Council it was resolved to hold a public meeting to protest against the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country and to issue notification warning the public against the imitation of *Khaddar* which finds place in the market, and informing the public that the Council is making arrangements to issue certificates to traders dealing in pure *Swadeshi Khaddar*.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MR DAS RECOMMENDED BY MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Among the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held at Tanjore on the 6th instant, was one recommending Mr. C. R. Das's name for the general body of the Committee's recommendations for the Congress Presidentship.

RESULTS OF MUSLIM UNIVERSITY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 11.

The first results of the Muslim University are just out. 13 out of 21 have been declared successful in Matriculation, and 6 out of 11 in the Intermediate Examinations.—(A. P.).

THE GODDESS OF WEALTH.

THE ORIGIN OF THE HINDU FESTIVAL

(Contributed.)

Hindus in many parts of the country, and especially in the Deccan and the Southern Presidency, will be celebrating to-day, the 9th day of the bright hair of the month of Shravan, the worship of Vara Maha Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth.

The Hindus have two festivals relating to Lakshmi. Both are held in high estimation by women-folk as well as by the important trading and artizan classes. But while this day's festival called "Vara Maha Lakshmi Vritam" is in commemoration of the "birth" or first appearance of the Goddess, the Dhana-Lakshmi Vritam of the Deepavali days is the festival for the ostentatious display of Wealth, earned and secured! Wealth is deified by Hindus as a Goddess. There is a special hymn devoted to Lakshmi in the daily "pooja" performed by the Hindus. It is called the "Lakshmi Sookta" or "Sree Sookta" wherein are extolled the benefits to be derived from Wealth. It is from the last verse of this hymn that a Brahmana recites the "mantra" (verse) with which he usually blesses a householder who has satisfied the priestly class by offerings at ceremonials. "May wealth, grain, cattle, many sons and a life full hundred years in duration, be thy (happy) lot!" Lakshmi plays an important part and is venerated and sought to be propitiated by women in every household. A Hindu woman will rather wound her own feelings by refraining from doling out the usual charity than part with cash to a beggar on days and hours held sacred to the goddess of wealth. These days are Fridays and Tuesdays and the hour when charity is refused and even a change of notes is declined by a Sowcar is the evening hour when lamps are lit in each house or shop. Lakshmi is believed to peep into the houses on these auspicious days and hours, and of course she would resent her tokens in cash being sent out of the house just when she happened to step in!

But to-day is the commemoration of the birth of the Goddess of Wealth. How was wealth born? This goddess was not born of any human or even of godly parents. She was not born amidst ease and comfort nor without effort. "Nor was that effort the effort merely of common men or women." No! Wealth appeared according to the Hindus out of the churning of the ocean amidst the greatest efforts of gods and demons working in unison!

THE LEGEND OF SAMUDRA MATHANA.

The gods were advised by their Guru (preceptor) Brihaspati to attempt the apparently impossible task of preparing "Amrita," the heavenly nectar which would make the gods immortal. For this purpose the Ocean was to be churned. The mountain "Mandara" was to be the Churning Rod for this great enterprise and Vasuki, otherwise known as 'Adi Sesha or Maha' Sesha (the Great Serpent), was to be the rope with which the Rod was to be whirled into motion. Even the Demons offered their help to make this task a success and the gods gladly accepted their offer of help. For years and years the process of churning went on undeterred but suddenly an obstacle came to discourage the workers. The churner would not stand, erect without a pivot to base itself on! Then both Gods and Demons prayed for succour to the Almighty and the great Vishnu assumed the form of a Tortoise and acted as the pivot for the Churning Rod until the churning should be over. Having overcome their first difficulty these persevering beings again set to their indefatigable task. In the apportionment of duties and in seeking their proper places for the task in hand, the Demons had preferred to be near the "head" of the Serpent who was acting as the rope while the gods had taken the humbler position near its tail. But as the churning went on, the great Serpent began to emit deadly poison from its mouth and many of the Rakhasas who were nearest that place of distinction were burnt to ashes from the virulence of that poison! And even those who were distant and on the other side began gradually to feel its evil results. The world itself began to be overspread with this deadly poison and the task of the gods seemed hopeless, but again they bent their knees in prayer, and lo! this time Mahadeva, the Great God himself appeared and swallowed all this poisen Himself! Greatly relieved by this timely and Divine help, the workers again turned to their task. One by one the great and priceless gems like "Kausthubha," (the Gem that was afterwards to become so famous by being worn by Vishnu), the "Airavata" (the White Elephant to be afterwards used by Indra the god of Rain) and Uchchaisrava (the immitable white horse) appeared. But the ambitious workers, though appropriating these gifts as and when they came, were not to be satisfied with these lesser achievements. They wanted the Divine Nectar itself! At length Vara Maha Lakshmi herself appeared in all her charm, four-armed and dressed in glorious colours and adorned with priceless gems. In one of her two right hands she held the bowl containing the Nectar of Immortality and in the other She held the "Mahapadma" the emblem of Peace! Her left arms shone with the "Chakra" (the Wheel of Destruction) and the Danda or the Mace of Power!

From her gracious hands the untiring workers accepted the priceless gift for which they were so long striving. It was a fitting reward for their untiring zeal and devotion, in remembrance of which the orthodox Hindu women as the sole repository of India's past traditions still fasts during this day, still worships an image of Lakshmi, still offers the usual or specially prepared "naivedya" and "arati" and still listens to the story recited by her family priest relating how of old the apparently impossible was rendered possible in the ages long, long passed away!

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

MR. SASTRI'S DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 11.

Mr. Sastri authorises Reuter to deny the statement published in India that in the course of a speech at the Imperial Conference on July 8th dealing with the status of the Indians he claimed that they should be allowed to settle in any British Dominion or Colony or that he said anything about drawing invidious distinctions between immigrants from India and the other parts of Empire on any grounds. Mr. Sastri adds that his views are reflected in the resolution which was adopted by the Imperial Conference.

GOVT. OF BURMA BILL

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., August 11.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Chamberlain said that in his opinion at the present stage of the session it was unnecessary to ask the House to proceed with the Government of Burma Bill which, merely applying the Government of India Act to Burma, could be effected under section sixtytwo of the Act by notification. Mr. Montagu had embodied the proposal in the Bill for the purpose of bringing the matter within the purview of Parliament and in view of certain differences of opinion disclosed in the documents presented to Parliament regarding the right constitution for Burma. In view, however, of the fact that for various reasons the Government of India, the Government of Burma and the Joint Committee of both the Houses agreed that the right course is to bring Burma within Government of India Act, the Bill was introduced but in his opinion it would be unnecessary to mortgage Parliament's time by the passage of the Bill. However would be taken to proceed by notification.

Mr. George Terrell contested that there was strong feeling of hostility to these proposa's on the part of the Burmese people and that the matter should be submitted to Parliament.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised there was no occasion to proceed by the way of the Bill. Mr. Montagu chose the procedure because of certain difficulties. In reply to a supplementary question he stated that the Bill was presented to Parliament for examination by the Joint Committee who had considered it and approved it.

INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

IMPROVEMENTS BEFORE END OF YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 9
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 11.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Rt. Hon. Mr. Kellaway declared that all practicable steps were being taken to improve the Indian Mail Service. The pre-war speed was unattainable under the present conditions, but he hoped that before the end of the year the service would be accelerated and arrivals made regular.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 9.
Recd. 12 noon Aug 11.

A message from New Haven (Connecticutt) announces the death of Professor George Ladd.

LABOUR DISTURBANCES IN MADRAS.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE BOYCOTTED BY LABOUR UNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The Committee, appointed by the Government to enquire into the recent labour disturbances at Pulianthope, commenced its sittings in the Council Library Hall at 2 p.m. to-day. Sir William Ayling, President, announced for the information of the press that in response to the invitation forwarded to the Madras Labour Union he Committee had been informed by the President of Madras Labour Union that the Union did not wish to participate in this enquiry and was not prepared to furnish the Committee with a list of witnesses suggested for examination. The Committee desired it to be known that any accredited representative of the strikers would be afforded the same facilities in regard to enquiry as would have been given to the Madras Labour Union.

Mr. C. B. N. Petty, Police Commissioner, was the first witness to give evidence. He narrated the events that occurred since the last strike settlement on the 26th January. Some more police witness will be examined to-morrow after which evidence of the representatives of various interests will be recorded. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, the Disturbance Enquiry Committee, Madras inspected on Thursday morning the scene of trouble. The Committee reassembled at the Council Library Hall at 11 a.m. and the examination of the Police Commissioner was continued. Altogether there are six police witnesses for examination.—(A. P.).

In Kaarchi much interest is being taken in the prospects of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme which would double Karachi Port and make the railway extensions imperative.—(A. P.).

WHAT ANGORA STANDS FOR.

KEMALIST PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(From our own Correspondent)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.

It was on May 30 that the new Kemalist Premier made the following statement in the Angora Parliament on internal and external policy. He said:—

"Neither our foreign nor our home policy has been modified in its essential points. The results obtained since we began our movement are sufficient to encourage us to look to the future with hope.

"Until we obtain our full political, economic, financial and military independence we shall continue the struggle. We are convinced that the day is not far off when the last enemy soldier will be driven from our territory.

"Our people with its great history behind it has never been discouraged. To-day after our victories in arms we are making our formal demands. We are willing to accept now as always a peace assuring us our rights to life and independence. Meanwhile all the moral and material forces of the country will be consecrated to the national defence.

"As regards our foreign policy the treaty of friendship which we have signed with Russia is developing satisfactorily. We are entering into relations with our neighbours the Persians.

"We hope also to be able to establish relations with France and Italy within the scope of our national claims.

"We are grateful for the brilliant victories which our soldiers have won on the east and west fronts and which are the pledge of our national safety and independence.

"The intelligence and sagacity of our people, as well as their perseverance and confidence are bringing about a happy development of our general situation."

The Premier's Subsequent Interview.

During the last week the special correspondent of the "Tevhid-Efkiar", a local Turkish daily paper at Angora, interviewed the Kemalist Premier Feyzi Pasha who said to him:—

Anatolia to-day is thinking only of saving the country. All rumours about disputes in our midst are unfounded. The resignation of my former Cabinet came simply from a difference in regard to the budget between the former Finance Minister and the Parliamentary Commission on the budget.

We desire to enter into *pourparlers* with any Power which is willing to recognise our national frontiers, and we shall reject no proposal of this sort.

The British Prisoners' Question.

"The question of the British prisoners in our hands is extremely important. Bekir Sami Bey had arranged for the release of 64 out of the 115 Turkish deportees held by Britain or Malta. The remaining 51 were to remain on the ground that they were war criminals in spite of the fact that all belligerent countries have tried their own war criminals. It was not possible for us to consent to this.

"Forty of the deportees have been released by Britain and we, in order to prove our sincerity, have released ten British prisoners, subordinating the release of the rest of the Malta deportees. The day the latter are free we shall immediately free the remaining British prisoners in our hands.

"We are doing nothing underground, our policy is quite clear. To-day we are explaining our objects to France and to-morrow we shall be doing so to another Power. We are in fact in *pourparlers* with all who are willing to recognise the legitimacy of our national claims. We have also explained our objects to London.

"As to the agreement which Bekir Sami Bey signed with France, the Parliament was not able to accept it as it stood and we made counter-proposals in conformity with our dignity and with our reciprocal interests."

No Peace Overtures from Greece.

"The Greeks have made no overtures for peace *pourparlers* to us. They know perfectly well why we are fighting and they know that unless the National Pact is realised we can never accept peace. It only remains for them to leave Smyrna and Thrace, so it is quite natural that, before leaving, they should want once more to try their chances.

"We await the offensive in confidence and calm and we hope that the military operations will definitely settle all matters in suspense in our favour.

"As to our relations with the Bolsheviks the Foreign Minister Youssouf Kemal has already said in the National Assembly that we are friends of all who recognise our rights. As Soviet Russia has recognised our rights we have naturally established friendly relations with her. The treaty signed at Moscow has not yet been discussed before the Parliament."

Kemalist Foreign Policy.

Youssouf Kemal Bey, the new Kemalist Foreign Minister, re-explaining the Angora Government's foreign policy in the Angora Parliament last week, said:—

"We are accused of not keeping our word. The word of a Turk is always his bond. One thing however we cannot go back on and that is our national pact. This is the key of our foreign policy. Our national cause demands that inside our national frontiers we must be able to develop our policy and administration, independently of foreign intervention. We mean ourselves to be sovereign over our own destiny. That is the unchangeable demand of the nation. We are convinced that all peoples who understand what independence is will ultimately recognise our rights."

KemalistC-in-C Confident.

The Kemalist Commander-in-Chief on the Smyrna front Refat Pasha has just been at Angora where he was interviewed.

To the Angora semi-official paper "Yeni-Gon" he said:—"I should like very much to lay down my arms, but my enemy won't lay down his. I told that love for religion, country and nation are the ideal qualities for a man to have. They are qualities which take one to independence. For two years now we have been struggling to assure our independence. During this time we have known dark days and days of glory. We have entered upon the third year of our war of independence. It was on May, 1919, that the Greeks occupied Smyrna and from that moment our movement began. Two years have sufficed to prove to the world that there is in Anatolia a nation which, however much despised and trampled upon, has constituted a new and young army to defend its rights—an army which commands the respect of the entire world.

"We have covered ourselves with glory in two battles. Our army has shown its capability in tactics. The Turkish nation has no aims on the rights of others. It is only looking for its independence and in this it has never been, and never will be, defeated. It remains always standing upright, arms in hand, demanding its complete independence, at which it will arrive at all costs.

"There is a great difference between our situation to-day and two years ago and our army is ready to do what the country asks of it to-morrow."

Angora's Aims

The distinguished statesman Kemalist, ex-Foreign Minister Bekir Sami Bey, at present delegate to the Entente Powers and who is now in Paris, has lately had an interview with the "Ker Juman" correspondent in which he said:—

"In economic questions we want to be absolutely free to fix our own customs duties. We shall not impose on subjects of foreign countries heavier duties than on Ottoman subjects, and we shall show no favouritism to any country.

"Until the reform of our judicial system, we will continue to permit foreign subjects to benefit, for 10 to 15 years more, by their consular courts. But commerce in general will be put under Ottoman jurisdiction.

"Our political independence must be assured, but we are ready to recognise the Ottoman Public Debt and even to extend its authority. We have never followed the example of the Bolsheviks by repudiating our debts.

"We cannot accept foreign control over our budget as provided in the Sevres treaty. Parliament must be the sole authority for the budget.

"We are willing that our gendarmerie should be controlled and improved by one of the Powers, though this is not in full accord with the principle of our complete independence.

"We are willing to recognise the rights of minorities in the full meaning of the phrase. We shall respect the privileges of the Patriarchates as they existed before the war. More, we are willing to give the same guarantees for the respect of minorities as Roumania, Bulgaria and Austria have given.

"On the other hand we demand that these minorities fulfil their reciprocal duties, of which the most important is that they should learn the Turkish language.

"There can be no question of according a separate autonomy to minorities.

"It is possible to reconcile the interests of Britain with our claims in regard to the oil wells of Mosul.

"We are on the way to an arrangement with France on the territorial and all other questions.

"Constantinople is left as our capital under Ottoman sovereignty.

"However the military occupation can only come to an end with peace. The Straits Commission will not have the character of a Government, but will have an authority like that of the Danube Commission.

"As to Armenia we may be willing to make certain sacrifices, but the Armenians never constituted even before the war a strong minority in Turkish Armenia.

"We are disposed to submit the matter to an international enquiry as we wanted to do for Thrace and Smyrna.

"Batoum we have left to the Caucasus Republics because we saw the port to be necessary to them as an access to the sea, and we have contented ourselves with Kars and Ardahan.

"We cannot accept the smallest concession on Smyrna and Adrianople."

Greek War Aims.

Side by side with the above remarkable Turkish statements it is amusing to read what the Greek High Commissioner's and that unrecognised monarch Constantine's views are.

M. Votsis, the Greek High Commissioner in Constantinople, in an interview reproduced by the Turkish paper "Sabah", says:—

"Greece has no wish for bloodshed, but those who know the Orient and Turkey are perfectly aware of what the Turkish mentality is and of how the Turks behave. They are not willing to reason and only submit to force. History shows that this is true.

"The Greek army will fight till the enemy is completely crushed. We are certain of the moral of our troops and there is no doubt that we shall be victorious.

"We are not fighting merely to free our own people and obtain our overdue rights. Our victory will improve the situation of the whole Christian world.

"The people of Anatolia should understand its interests and come to an understanding as soon as possible, for then alone will they be able to develop their rich country properly. The Turks must give up the idea of winning new territories and must retire within their ancestral frontiers.

"Anatolia and the Caucasus ought to form a sort of federal pact which could then come to include Turkey, Greece, Kurdistan, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbardjan. These States, each preserving its independence, could unite economically and conclude a military entente. In this manner a real peace could be established in the Near East."

The Greek High Commissioner went on to say that the rumours spread about Balkan difficulties were inventions. There could be no difficulty between Bulgaria and Greece and the Sofia Government certainly did not again want far in the Balkans. The understanding between Greece, Serbia and Roumania was solid.

He ended by saying that the Turco-Greek war would end when Moustafa Kemal had accepted all the clauses of the Secres treaty.

King Constantine when he landed at Smyrna issued the following message:—I am leaving to put myself at the head of my army. In the land where for centuries Hellenism has been struggling for freedom, victory, with God's aid, will crown the efforts of our race, which is going forward irresistibly to its destinies. Our renewed predominance in those territories will, as did our ancestor's predominance there long ago, suffice to realize the highest ideals of justice, liberty and equality. It is the past of our race which is the beacon of our arms, and that splendid civilized past also brings us duties of which we are all profoundly conscious.

"We have even the right to proclaim proudly that we are able to accomplish those duties. The Greek people, working together in holy union, has given us the right by its incomparable sacrifices.

"Trusting in God's aid, in the dash of my heroic army and in the indomitable moral force of the Hellenic ideal, I am going now to that shore where I am called to bring to fulfilment the supreme national aspirations."

(To be continued.)

C. P. COUNCIL.

ABOLITION OF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 10.

The Council reassembled on the 9th instant, Sir G. M. Chitnavis presiding. The only resolution, the debate over which lasted the whole day and in which all the members both the officials and most of the non-officials took part, was moved by Mr. Dixit recommending that it is desirable to abolish the posts of Commissioners of Divisions." He pointed out that in view of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission the district was the proper unit and the sub-divisional system was not properly tried. He mentioned that it was the general trend of the official opinion too that it may be possible for the Government to abolish these posts in course of time. To make the Reforms successful, economy was essential and there would be no loss of efficiency if these posts are abolished. The view expressed by the non-officials was unanimous in pointing out that in view of the reformed Government, the presence of two executive councilors and the two ministers was quite sufficient to advise the Governor on divisional matters and the retention of Commissioners was superfluous and too expensive.

The Hon'ble Mr. Standen pointed out that the Commissioners had several duties. They serve as advisers to the Government in special departments and as heads of departments they have special knowledge. Their advice to the local and district boards was most useful and they served also as revenue appellate courts. It was at their initiative that irrigation schemes in the C. P. were introduced and hence their retention was essential as they served as supervising checks.

Most of the non-official members of both C. P. and Berar urged the Council that in view of the changed circumstances the presence of these intermediate authorities was a sort of hindrance between the Deputy Commissioners and the Local Government. Opinions of eminent Indians like late Mr. Gokhale, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Chintamani were quoted showing that the Commissioners served as post offices between the Deputy Commissioners and the Local Government and it was urged that the question must be considered in its impersonal aspect.

Members from official benches such as Hon'ble Mr. Standen and Hon. Mr. Joshi urged the council to postpone the discussion and that the question be referred to the retrenchment committee as it was a matter for detailed discussion and careful consideration.

Mr. Dixit in his final reply said that as the most of the non-officials were in favour of the abolition of the posts, as they had expressed their opinions in the council, it was unnecessary and sheer waste of time to refer the matter again to a committee and have a discussion there and again to discuss the subject in the open council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Standen in his final reply on behalf of the Government assured the members that the subject would receive careful consideration in the committee. The mover did not think it feasible to withdraw the resolution in view of the unanimous opinion of the non-officials. The resolution was then put to vote and carried by 25 votes against 21.

"WHITE RAG TO JOHN BULL."

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT POONA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

Pandit Malaviya addressed a mass meeting yesterday at the Shiwaji Mandir grounds Mr. Kelkar presiding. Material for bonfire was ready but in deference to Panditji's wish it was withheld for a time.

Pandit having referred to Mr. Gokhale and Lok. Tilak proceeded to impress upon the audience the great value of ancient Indian culture. He beautifully recalled the glory of India's past history and asked the audience to contrast it with the present miserable state of dependence which the speaker said was a matter of veritable shame to All-Indians. The wave of patriotism was at the highest to-day. The speaker wished that it should simultaneously be the deepest also. He was overjoyed at the present awakening in the nation the credit for which should go to Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. Mr. Panditji turned to Swadeshi which he characterized as the surest way to Swarajya. He whole heartedly joined in the present Swadeshi movement and laid a special emphasis on Charkha which must spread through out the country and should be worked at by every Indian boy and girl. He cited the instance of Japan which now ranked among the foremost nations of the world. Japan regained its splendour in twenty years by the Swadeshi movement. He appealed to the Hindoos Moslems and the Parsis to religiously stick to Swadeshi. Gandhi Cap was a nice little thing. He had heard, the Pandit proceeded, that a bull gets irritated at the sight of a red rag but he failed to understand why John Bull should be irritated at this white rag (Gandhi Cap). Mahatma Gandhi saw the Viceroy with this white Cap and the Viceroy was not the least perturbed. Lower European officials who took offence at this white cap would have to repent.

Prohibition of liquour was another good movement and moral persuasion rather than force would encompass the total prohibition. The Hindus and the Mohamedans were religiously forbidden to drink.

In conclusion he appealed for tolerance in case of differences in opinion. He warned the enthusiasts not to further curtail individual liberty. Moral persuasion and fraternal love alone could accelerate the speed of progress. Plenty of food, plenty of clothes and choicest oriental wisdom—these three constitute Swarajya and the cherished day was not long to down.

The audience was spell bound for about two hours, after which Panditji concluded amongst ringing cheers. The guest being garlanded, the gathering dispersed profoundly impressed by Pandit's appeal.

DAMODAR CANAL PROJECT.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SANCTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

A press communique says:—The Government of India have communicated the sanction of the Secretary of State to the Damodar Canal Project in the district of Burdwan, at an estimated cost of rupees seventy lakhs. This project has in view two objects viz., (1) to ensure supply of water to the existing Eden canal and (2) to irrigate the tract of the country in the district of Burdwan in which agricultural operations are at present precarious owing to irregularity of distributed rainfall. The scheme provides for construction of a weir across the river Damodar at Fakirbera about 28 miles above Burdwan, a main canal 28 miles in length, and one main branch of main canal will irrigate an area of approximately 65,000 acres of rice crops in the tract lying between Kharia Nadia and Damodar river and will also act as a feeder to the Eden canal. The volume of water will be discharged into the Banka Mullah above the head works of the Eden canal which will be sufficient to irrigate 59,000 acres in the place of the 30,000 acres which has been the maximum area irrigated by the Eden canal under the most favourable conditions. The branch canal will separate from the main canal near the end of the 13th mile and crossing Khari Nadia will irrigate about 72,000 acres of rice in the area lying to north of Nadai. The maximum area which it is anticipated the Damodar Canal Project will be protected by irrigation, is 196,000 acres. The revenue derivable from the canal will be chiefly made up of water rates and return calculated on the capital outlay will be 6.6 per cent. or 5.94 per cent. inclusive of the arrears of interest.

NO BIDDING OF TODDY SALES.

TRIUMPH OF PICKETING.

From a Correspondent.)

KAIKALUR, Aug. 9.

The Kaikalur Kistna (Andhradesa) toddy sales had absolutely no bidding. Non-Co operation completely succeeded. Officers' pursuasions failed hopelessly. Last total toddy shops are forty three. Last year's biddings amounted to Rs. 11,100. All the Kalalis completely boycotted the Abkari sales.

REMAINS OF TWO NOTABLES.

BROUGHT TO KARACHI FOR CONVEYING TO KERBELAH.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

This morning the remains of H. H. Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur G.C.I.E., and Lieut.-Col. His Highness Mir Sir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur G.C.I.E., were brought to Karachi by a train from Khanpur for conveyance to Kerbelah where they will be interred. A salute of 15 guns was fired by the Manora Battery as a mark of respect.

THE AWAKENING OF ASIA,

TAGORE'S PLAN FOR AN EASTERN UNIVERSITY.

"In the midst of a great deal that is discouraging in the present state of the world there is one significant symptom of hopeful and vital promise, namely, the awakening of Asia. This great awakening, if directed along the right lines, is full of hope, not only for Asia, but also for the whole world."

In these words Rabindranath Tagore opens an article of extraordinary interest in the current number of the "Socialist Review". The East is awakening but as yet the West is not understanding. And now

The constant demoralising influence of the estrangement between the two hemispheres of the human world, letting loose the baser passions of man—his pride, greed and hypocrisy, his fear, suspiciousness and loss of self-confidence—is every day growing into a world-wide spiritual disaster.

West to Study the East

How are they to be brought into touch in a sphere of disinterested co-operation?

Being strongly impressed with the responsibility which every individual at the present stage must, according to his power, realise, I have started the nucleus of an international University in India, which I consider as one of the best means of promoting mutual understanding between the Eastern and the Western humanity. This institution according to the plan I have in mind, will invite students from the West to study the different systems of Indian philosophy, arts and music in their proper environment encouraging them to carry on research work in collaboration with scholars who are engaged in this task.

India has her renaissance, and is preparing to make her contribution to the world of the future. In the past she produced her great culture, and in the present age she has an equally important contribution to make to the culture of a New World which is emerging from the wreckage of the Old. This is a momentous period of her history, pregnant with precious possibilities, when any disinterested offer of co-operation from any part of the West will have an immense moral value, the memory of which will increase in radiance as the regeneration of the East grows in vigour and creativeness.

India has its own mind: that mind must be released and allowed to express itself in its own way, along its own lines. As it is,

That this mind could be of any use in the process or in the end of our education has been overlooked by our modern educational dispensation. We are provided with buildings and books and other magnificent burdens calculated to suppress our mind. The latter is treated like a library shelf densely made of wood, to be loaded with leather bound volumes of second-hand information. It has lost its own bloom of life and borrowed polish from the carpenter's shop. All this has cost us money and also our mind; while the vacancy thus produced has been crammed with what is described in official reports as education. In fact, we have bought our spectacles at the expense of our eye-sight.

These words are true of more than Indian education. "Our very education has been successful in depriving us of our courage of thought."

Let me state clearly that I have no distrust of any culture of its foreign character. On the contrary, I believe that the shock of such forces is necessary for the vitality of our intellectual nature. It is admitted that much of the spirit of Christianity runs counter, not only to the classical culture of Europe, but to the European temperament altogether. And yet this alien movement of ideas, constantly running against the natural mental current of Europe, has been the most important factor in strengthening and enriching her civilization on account of the very antagonism of its direction. In fact, the European vernaculars first woke up to life and fruitful vigour owing to the impact of this foreign thought power with all its Oriental forms and feelings. The same thing is happening in India. European culture has come to us not only with its knowledge, but with its velocity.

Europe's Greatest Gift

Then again I must also admit, that modern science is Europe's great gift to humanity for all time to come. We in India must claim it from her hands and gratefully accept it in order to be saved from the curse of futility by lagging behind and missing to reap the harvest of the present age.

What I object to is the artificial arrangement by which this foreign education tends to occupy all the space of our national mind and thus kills, or hampers, the great opportunity for the creation of a new thought power by a new combination of truths. It is this which makes me urge that all the elements in our own culture have to be strengthened, not to resist Western culture, but truly to accept and assimilate it, and use it for our food and not as our burden; to get mastery over this culture, and not to live at its outskirts as the hewers of texts and drawers of book-learning.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL IN CALCUTTA.

NOT TO BE STARTED NOW.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9

A resolution of the Bengal Government, on the question of establishing a nautical school in Calcutta, agrees with the report of the Committee appointed last year to consider the question that one should not be started at present, as there are not sufficient ships available which would carry Indian apprentices, and adds that until the shipowners are prepared to take Indian youths as apprentices and employ them as ships officers after training, the provision of nautical schools can be of little avail. It is understood that certain Indian firms have the question of apprenticeships under consideration. If their schemes mature, the Governor in Council will be prepared to consider the matter further.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

SUMMIT ROUTE NOT YET DISCOVERED

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The Everest Expedition is still exploring the country around Tingri, 6500 square miles of new survey has been completed. The photographic survey of the Mount Everest has commenced but progress is hampered monsoon clouds. A practicable route to the summit has not yet been discovered.

REMOVE EVIL OF BROTHEL-KEEPING

MR. KANJI DWARKADAS' MOTION IN ENSUING COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas M. L. C., will move the following resolution at the September-October Session of the local Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that in view of the vast and alarming extent of the evils of prostitution in Bombay, and of the great menace and danger the existence of a large number of brothelhouses constitutes to public morals, health, and decency, Government should, at an early date, introduce such legislation as would have the effect, when passed, of making brothel-keeping altogether illegal, and would make it a punishable offence for persons to live on the earnings gained by the prostitution of women and girls."

WELCOME TO PRINCE BY U. P. COUNCIL.

ALLEGATION OF REPRESSION REPUDIATED BY CHINTAMANI.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

In the Council to-day a resolution requesting the Governor to convey on behalf of the Council to the Prince of Wales a message of hearty and respectful welcome to India was carried amidst acclamation. Two members opposed the resolution in view of the existence of non-cooperation and the policy of repression followed vigorously by the Local Government resolution, otherwise received general support. Mr. Chintamani speaking on behalf of Government vigorously repudiated the allegation of repression against Government.

Attendance in the Council was small and later on it was found that it did not form a quorum. The Deputy President brought the session to a close by reading the Governor's notification proroguing the Council.

NANKANA SAHEB CASE.

DEFENCE WITNESSES NUMBER 300.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, August 9.

The defence evidence is being recorded in the Nankana Saheb case, in which Mahant Narain Das and others are being prosecuted under Sections 197 and 302 I.P.C. More than a dozen witnesses have been examined so far, all stated that they had gone to Nankana on business and were arrested by the Sikhs and confined in rooms in a *Sarai* and were let out subsequently. Some of them were beaten and tortured and were handed over to the police. None of them had, however, laid any complaint against the Sikhs. All of them secured their release through the intervention of one or other of the Sikh leaders at Nankana who knew them. The list of defence witnesses numbers three hundred.

GENEVA AND RLY. MEN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The General Secretary N. W. Railway Union Lahore wires:—The Executive Committee of the North Western Railway Union submits and prays that railway men should be deputed to represent labour in the ensuing Geneva Conference, labour of other industries have previously represented in turn.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

HEAD KARKUN'S EVIDENCE.

(Fpom our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 4.

On the Court reassembling this morning, Mr. Ghaisas was disposed of after a few supplementary questions had been asked of him. Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Pendse, Postmaster, Malegaon City, giving evidence, stated that he was present at Malegaon on the 25th April. He got a telegram addressed to the D. S. P., Nasik, between 7 and 8 p.m. The Mamlatdar was the sender. Witness did not send it as he found the instrument did not respond. He tested the lines and found the wires were cut. He was in office till 8 p.m. Generally after closing the mails at 7-30 p.m. he went home, but on the evening of the 25th he did not close the mails. The mail tonga did not come that night to receive the mails. Witness then described the mail arrangements obtaining at Malegaon.. Telegraphic communication was restored at about 2 p.m. on the 27th. The postal communication was also restored the same day.

POSTMASTER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, witness said he did not know Deshmukh Karkun. He could not say who brought the telegram to him. He did not see the man. The telegram was handed over to him by one of his men. All the men were present in the office that day. Witness could not give their names unless he consulted the records. He could not tell positively how many men in all he had under him! The telegram of the Mamlatdar was "booked." Witness wrote out a receipt and it remained with him along with the "booked" telegram, as there was no man with whom he could send it back. The telegram was stamped, the stamps having been received subsequently. Witness could not say if the receipt was still with him. He did not remember of its having been sent to the Mamlatdar. He denied that the man who brought the telegram to him was Deshmukh. Continuing, he stated he had never met Rao Sahib Kokje. He had heard of his name. Witness never wrote out his own evidence. He lived in the town near accused Maddu Bechu's Masjid. Maddu was his neighbour. Witness went home after 8 p.m. Maddu's house had windows looking into witness's house. He knew Maddu for the last 10 or 12 years. It might be that Maddu was getting more and more enfeebled and failing in sight. He saw him that night when he went home after 8 p.m. Maddu was in the window of the Masjid and filled him with courage. "None can touch you before they cut off my head" was Maddu's remark to witness. He was looked upon as a pious old man. "Is he a pious man", querried the Judge and the witness's answer was "Yes." Continuing, witness stated that whenever he saw Maddu, he was always at the Masjid. He was known as a leading merchant.

MALEGAON CAMP POSTMASTER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. N. R. Joshi, Postmaster, Malegaon Camp, also gave evidence regarding certain telegrams which had been brought to him for despatch during the closed hours by Mr. Vaishampayan and about communications being interrupted.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON'S DEPOSITION.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bal of Satana deposed regarding the injuries of Constable Akbar Ali, whose story according to the witness was that after the assault on the 25th evening, Akbar Ali arrived at the Satana dispensary for treatment and was discharged without being detained in the hospital. He admitted that Satana was 22 miles from Malegaon and said that Akbar Ali had gone on foot. Witness did not appear to be clear regarding the nature of the wounds or how he came by them.

EXTRA HEAD KARKUN EXAMINED.

Mr. D. R. Vaishampayan, Extra Head Karkun and Second Class Magistrate, was the last witness examined to-day. Examined by Mr. Rangnekar, he said that he left *cutchery* at 7 p.m. When he came to Sangameshwar, he was warned by a man who was walking along the road and stopped from going further towards the city. When he saw flames, he felt he should do something. He wanted to send telegrams to the authorities, but having come to know that the wires had been cut, he went to the Camp Post Office, wrote out the telegram to the D. S. P. and arranged to send it by mail tonga to be despatched from the Manmad Post Office. He also sent other telegrams to different authorities. After describing his movements thereafter till the following morning, he said that he returned to the town at about 7 a.m. on the 26th and hearing that the Mamlatdar was in Halwai's Mala, proceeded there. On his way he met Pande, Police Patel, who told him about the determination of the *Momins* not to bury the dead till the volunteers had been released. Witness met Messrs. Ghaisas and Thakar. He told them about what Pande had said regarding the volunteers and after considering among themselves what was to be done, they decided to release the six men with a view to restore peace. Under Mr. Thakar's instructions, witness made out a release order and signed it himself. He went out to give the order to the Jailer and meeting him at Sangameshwar, made it over to him and told him to let off the six volunteers. The military came at about 8 p.m. on the 26th and with them came the D. S. P. Witness returned home on the 27th.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In the course of his cross-examination, witness stated he had been at Malegaon since April, 1920. About the 25th April he lived close to the Mamlatdar's house. Previously he had occasion to see some of the accused, and among them he named Abdul Wahid Sait Motorwala, Khare, Mahomed Shafi, Kishendas, Suleimanmia and others. He knew the Sub-Inspector since he came to Malegaon. He used to visit witness, but the latter had never been to the Sub-Inspector's place. On the 25th, witness went to the office between 12 noon and 1 p.m. He saw Mr. Ghaisas between 3 and 4 p.m. He was counting money in the Treasury with the help of his assistants. Witness saw no more of Mr. Ghaisas excepting that he before leading the *cutchery* called out to him and told him about his going to the town. It was between 5 and 6 p.m.

NOISE IN COURT COMPOUND.

Witness believed that in the afternoon there were in the courtyard of the *cutchery* between 400 and 500 people of whom 50 to 75 were *Momins*. Between 3 and 4 p.m., there was some noise outside in the compound and he came out to see what it was all about. He saw the Sub-Inspector talking to the volunteers who were seated on a bench in front of the lock-up. The police guards were about 100 feet away from the prisoners. The Sub-Inspector was telling them "if you bring the fine, I will let you go." The volunteers replied that men had already gone to the city and they were expecting them to come back soon. And they asked to be allowed to remain outside the lock-up until their men returned from the city. The Sub-Inspector agreed.

Asked in what language the Sub-Inspector addressed the people, witness provoked much laughter by saying that the conversation was in Marathi, meaning Urdu, meaning Hindustani and finally hit upon Hindi as the language spoken by the Sub-Inspector.

NEWS OF CONSTABLE'S DEATH.

Before Mr. Ghaisas came up to him to say that he was going away, he had heard that a constable had been assaulted in the city. He could not say who told him about it. He remembered nobody in particular. He was busy during the day with the auction sale of Government rights in mangoes for different areas. He finished the work at about 6-30 p.m.

On Counsel asking witness whether if the Sub-Inspector had come to him and asked him to go to the town in view of the assault on the police and the likelihood of a riot, he would have refused to go.

Mr. Rangnekar for the prosecution objected on the ground of its non-relevancy and the question was disallowed, the Judge remarking "we don't care what he would have done."

NO ARMED POLICE WITH HIM.

Witness, proceeding, said he was not a graduate of the Bombay University. When he heard the noise he went out to see what the matter was. He did not exchange a single word with the Sub-Inspector, nor did he see the latter leaving the *cutchery*. When he himself left the office at 7 p.m., the volunteers were still sitting on the bench. He left alone and did not take any armed police with him. He had then no fear in his mind and his intention was to go home. On reaching Sangameshwar, some Hindus begged him not to proceed to the town.

Witness had never seen before the Sub-Inspector in charge of convicted persons. On the day in question the Sub-Inspector was near the prisoners all the time. He was under witness's observation. After denying some allegations against the deceased Sub-Inspector, witness stated he did not think that the deceased was a harsh high-handed officer or thoroughly unpopular in the town. Witness having been stopped at Sangameshwar, returned to *chavdi* when he saw the blaze at 8 p.m. Thereafter it occurred to him to send telegrams. He knew witness Thakar and Ghaisas had gone to the dispensary. He could not say they were safe. Neither witness nor his companions were anxious to go to the dispensary. It seemed too dangerous and nobody would go. It was not true they decided to send Deshmukh to the dispensary. There was no conversation at all. Witness was anxious concerning his family and asked Deshmukh to make enquiries.

WHY HE WENT TO HALWAI'S MALA.

Witness went to Halwai's Mala at 8 a.m. on the 26th. Messrs. Thakar and Ghaisas were the only people in the Mala when he went there. His principal object was to remove them both to a place of safety. His second object was to arrange for the release of the volunteers. He was examined as a witness in the lower Court. Before that he had given an account of the incidents in his own handwriting to Rao Sahib Kokje.

Replying to Mr. Karandikar, witness stated that Deshmukh was the Jailer, and asked if he met him unexpectedly at Sangameshwar as he had stated in the examination-in-chief, witness stated that Deshmukh was with him when he went to Halwai's Mala. When witness went into the hut, Deshmukh and others remained outside. After some more questions were asked regarding the warrant to receive the prisoners, etc., the Court adjourned till Monday, the 8th instant.

CASE AGAINST EUROPEAN ZEMINDAR

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, August 9.

At the High Court, Justice Bucknill ordered that proceedings under Section 107 Cr.P.C., now pending in the Court of the District Magistrate, Bhagalpur, against Harry Grant, a European zemindar, and Antonini, his manager, and the order calling upon Grant and Antonini to show cause why they should not furnish security of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively must be quashed. The rule was also issued on the District Magistrate to show cause of the proceedings against Antonini, for, as alleged, harbouring Gurkhas to form an unlawful assembly, should not be quashed or the case transferred from Bhagal

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Letters should be written on one side only.

THE DRINK PETITION.

A DISCLAIMER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Like me, many of the Parsi and other liquor vendorsboth retailed and wholesale are taken by surprise by reading in the local Press, a petition alleged to have been forwarded by the Licenced Victuallers' Association of Bombay to H. E. the Governor, through Messrs. Little & Co., Little. When we learnt that the petition published in your last Saturday's issue was going to be forwarded to the Government, as the same has been sent without our (the liquor vendors') knowledge or consent. One Mr. Manekji Baria and a couple of his collegues, who are more or less self-styled leaders of the Association, have been taking a lead in this movement without ever consulting us, and in this matter they never thought it direct to call us even in a private meeting and give us a chance of mutual discussion in a matter involving our vital interests. They have levelled against Mahatma Gandhi and his party very serious charges,—making all sorts of insinuations. They have thus paved way for the Gandhi resumption of picketing with a vengeance against liquor sellers as a body, on account of dubious methods adopted by these so called self-styled leaders of liquor vendors of Bombay,—blowing hot and cold at the same breath. We have never authorized nor have we ever given them our consent to abuse and malign Mahatma Gandhi whom we really revere inspite of our difference of opinions. The autocratic ways of Mr. Baria and his colleagues in sending such a petition to the Government by keeping all of us in the dark have not only brought his party into ridicule of the sensible public, not only have incurred our displeasure, but have practically staked our vital interests by such an unauthorized, rash and irresponsible action.

Sir, I as one of the persons interested in the liquor traffic, beg to dissociated myself from some of the base accusations made in that petition against Mahatma Gandhi, although I may be allowed to say, that I have not the slightest sympathy with Mr Gandhi and the Congress Committee in their attempts to put a shop to this traffic peremptorily, by putting into force the system of picketing.

Of course, it strikes strange to me that the licenced victuallers who mustered strong in large numbers in the last two meetings held at Marwadi Vidialaya under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, gave a tacit undertaking to Mahatma Gandhi that they would apply to the Government for refund, and that if Government should refuse granting fresh licenses they would be glad to join hands with Gandhiji in his attempt to eradicate the liquor traffic. But, nevertheless, these self-styled leaders have beyond our knowledge sent a petition to the Government through Messrs. Little & Co., making our position perfectly precarious and paralysing. I, as one of the subscribers to the fund, have every right to question their authority to devote a single pie of the funds to a cause for which our consent has not been taken. Nevertheless, Mr. Baria or the Association should enlighten us as to what reply or assurance, if any has been received from the Government to that petition, and from Mr. Chunilal Mehta whom they had met at Poona in deputation. Is it true that they have got a snub from the authorities and have made themselves the laughing stock of some of their well-meaning critics?

Sir, if that is so, what should we say?—Oh, God, save us from our friends! My Daruwalla brethren, do you ever expect constructive and intelligent work from such persons who pose themselves as your leaders —O'tempora O'Mores!—Yours, etc.

DISGUSTED.

MAHATMAJI AND LIQUOR TRADERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—With reference to the petition sent by the liquor traders to H. E. the Governor, I wish to say a few words which you would be pleased to publish in your columns.

Personally I have nothing to do with the trade though it was, my family business, until recently the Government snatched the same from a handful of Parsis and gave it over to a European Company. I was present at the first meeting between the liquor traders and Mahatmaji held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakya Sabha, though I did not attend the second one; and I wish to record here my impressions of the first meeting. Speaker after speaker, both Parsis and Bhandaris, said that they did not object to respectable picketing, and that the liquor traders were wishing to give up their buiness, if they could get their license fees refunded by the Government, and if no other persons came forward to continue the trade. They were able to convince Mr. Gandhi that the picketing was not universal and that some of the volunteers were very undesirable persons. Thereupon Mr. Gandhi promised to use his influence to discontinue picketing till he could get a sufficient force of responsible volunteers, and, in the meantime, the traders should endeavour to get back their moneys already paid to the Government in advance. After such an arrangement, the petition to the Government makes a strange reading. The only defence I can suggest in fairness to the majority of the traders is that ninety per cent of them do not understand the English language and, as I believe, were not apprised of the contents of the petition before the same was sent to His Excellency, though it is likely that they would now ratify the action of the Committee appointed by them. It is very mysterious to explain the somersault taken by the Committee, and it is too much to expect the illiterate liquor traders who are in danger of losing their trade, now to show their disapproval of the action taken by their Committee.—Yours, etc.

"RUDA"

August 10.

DOUBTFUL BENEFACTORS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day there comes an Englishman in reply to someone else, recounting the benefits conferred by British Rule in India. May I ask this gentleman why Lancashire and Manchester wish that the Government of India should put a corresponding tariff on goods manufactured in India, if revenue consideration exacts an import duty? Is that also calculated to confer another benefit on India after so many others already conferred, the chief boon being the extinction of the weaving industry of this country? It is wonderful how such people can deceive themselves and try to deceive others. Railways and Telegraphs were not made primarily for our benefit but for that of our rulers. Does your correspondent forget that even good government? Who used stitute for Self Government is no substitute for Self-Government. Who used to consume 40 per cent of the manufactures of Lancashire? Was that also arranged for the benefit of India at the expense of her own cottage industries? It would be a waste of time to reply to the long harangue filling a column and a half to show your readers the boons of which we are the recipients at the hands of his compatriots. As for Englishmen ardently wishing India to be left for Indians, this can only be characterised in Mr. Tilak's words as a piece of hypocrisy. If this were true we should never have seen a Jallianwalla in India and British Generals would never have said in open court that Asiatics should only be ruled by force. —Yours etc.

AN INDIAN.

SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., was registered on 27-3-19, with seven shareholders on 29-3-19, only two days after the Company was registered the Director purchased the "Loyalty" for Rs. 25 lakhs. Half of the purchase price was to be given in cash to H. H. the Maharaja Scindhia, and they were to be given about Rs. 1,26,000 in cash towards expenses. The remaining amount which was to go to the selling and purchasing Directors—about Rs. 12 lakhs and a haff,—they of their own sweet and free will elected and preferred to take in the form of fully paid up shares. All this while there were only seven share-holders of whom five were the Directors, one a member of the Agents' firm and the other the Secretary of the Company. They had the best knowledge of the company's future, and were best acquainted with all the ins and outs of the Company. The allotment took place about two to three months after that date. date. From the first day of the application the shares stood at a premium. These best brains of Bombay business, eager to take time by the forelock, and fully aware of the premium mania which overtook the investing public the moment a new concern came into being, naturally rejected cash, and most voluntarily and of their own sweet and free will elected to take fully paid up shares. In other words, they, created two classes of share-holders: (1) one of the ordinary mass who would apply for shares and would give capital in calls, and (2) of their own special class, wherein they had fully paid up shares issued to them.

Cannot they go to the market and unload and cash their shares in the market? Is it fair and just that when the market price of these shares is about Rs. 25 for Rs. 75 paid up, they should quietly put forward a resolution to claim back Rs. 45 per share, which is the amount of the future calls for the ordinary shares and whose market value at best is about Rs. 15 and no more.

The public look to Morarji's for better treatment.—Yours, etc.,

H. D. CHHATRAPATI.

Bombay, August 10.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The above company issued a general circular dated 5th May informing the shareholders of a proposal to reduce the face value of each share from Rs.75/- to Rs. 30/- and asking the shareholders to give their views on the subject.

After collecting the information the Agents have decided to place the above proposal before the shareholders for their sanction. In this connection I have to point out that there would be no objection to the said proposal had it not been saddled with the condition of paying in cash Rs. 45/- per share to the holders of 16666 shares issued as fully paid up.

The depreciation in the value of the shares affects all the shareholders whether the shares are fully paid up or part paid up, in fact, the fully paid up shares are affected more as they involve greater investment.

The facts briefly stand as under:—

The value of Rs. 30/- shares is today say Rs. 10/- therefore the value of Rs. 75/ shares should be say Rs. 25/-, that is, Rs. 15/- more than the Rs. 30/- share, so that every fully paid up share of Rs. 75/- is worth Rs. 15/- more than the worth of Rs. 30/- paid up share so that the holders of 16666 fully paid up shares are entitled to receive Rs. 15/- on each share and not Rs. 45/- as proposed by the Directors.

I have thus made it clear that the present proposal is quite unjustifiable.

I would, therefore, place before the Directors and the shareholders the following amendment trusting that it will meet with their approval.

In order to make up the deficiency caused to the holders of the 16666 fully paid up shares they should be given further 24999 shares of the face value of Rs. 30/- each, that 1095 unallotted shares be allotted to them and the balance of 23904 shares be also allotted to them by increasing the number of shares to that extet i.e. to 623904 shares of Rs. 30/- each, thus increasing the capital to Rs. 1,87,17,120/-

If the Company cannot see their way to increase the number of shares and the capital owing to legal or other impediments I would suggest that after allotting the 1095 shares the balance of 23904 shares should be purchased from the market and transferred to the holders of the 16666 shares thus liquidating all their claims in respect of the loss caused by the reduction in the face value of the shares.

After the above explanation I trust no shareholder would agree to the aforesaid suicidal proposal of the Company.

Under the circumstances may I request you to raise your powerful voice on behalf of the poor shareholders who are usually trodden under foot by the powerful combination of the Directors.—Yours, etc.

K. S. R.

NON-COOPERATING STUDENTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to please publish the following in your esteemed journal.

There are a few students who have left their LL.B. course and still desire to complete their course in M.A. as they think themselves unfit for direct work in the Non-co-operation Movement. There are national colleges at Poona, Bombay and Ahmedabad and at none of these places any arrangement is made for the M.A. Course.

hope, however, that something will be done in that direction as early as possible.

It must be noted here that it would be bsolutely suicidal, if the same curriculum prescribed as is done by the present Universities. There should be real "scope for specialization" and this is exactly what is done in the Calcutta University and hence, am told, there are so many research workers in that Presidency. The curriculum prescribeed by the Bombay University for M.A. Course is highly defective Thus, a student who takes Economics as his optional subject for M.A. has not only to master that subject, but study British Constitutional History, Ancient Indian History, or a limited Maratha or Mahomedan period and Politics. What on earth has this portion of History or Politics to do with his selected subject-Economics? I think that History, Politics and Economics must be separated if we mean to specialize in any one of them. Each of them has such a vast field of literature before it for study that a long period ill be required to get a thorough mastery over it. When will this much-needed reform come? Will some Senator look to this? In the meantime, trust that the National Colleges will move in the matter and do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. OAK.

Dadar, August 8, 1921.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

ITS STEADY PROGRESS IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 9.

The Cooperative movement in Bengal is making a steady progress. An examination of Cooperative statistics of the province shows that on June 30th, 1912, the total number of societies was 943, while on the same date in year 1921 the number came to 6,460. The statistics show that the number of societies had invariably doubled itself within a period of three to four years.

A *resume* of the Cooperative news for the fortnight ended July 31st, shows that the number of Cooperative societies in Bengal rose during period to 6.512. . Audit of the societies with unlimited liability for the year 1920-21 is now complete and audit of the societies with limited liability is in progress. About eight rural societies affiliated to the Chittagong Central Bank have declared their financial independence of the Central Bank and they will henceforth work on their own shares and deposits.

The Conch shell workers of Dacca have sent a tender to the Madras Government for conch shells of Tutocorin with a view to forming a cooperative society, if the tender is accepted.

A correspondent from Sanand Taluka writes that that place has become the permanent haunt of a party of dacoits who are doing great havoc to the people thereof. The other day a few of these desperadoes had looted the greatest temple of the Jains situated in the suburb of the town and took away valuable properties and did great damages to the idols of the temple. The authorities there are said to have been lacking in their duty in making life and property of the people secure.

Correspondence Summarised.

SWADESHISM.—Mr. A. N. Balakrishna Sastry draws the attention of people to the grotesqueness of wearing Gandhi caps along with foreign clothing and appeals to them to stick to one kind of dress, either wholly foreign or wholly Swadeshi.

VEHAR AND TULSI LAKES.—Mr. R. A. Tarkhad is surprised to hear that these lakes are still far from full, despite the 66 inches of rain we have got in Bombay. He requires an explanation from the Corporation about this.

SWADESHI IN MILLS.—Mr. Nagindas A. Adatia says that the Nation should be informed as to which of the mills are determined not to use foreign yarn and manufacture pure Swadeshi cloths, so that in case the people are compelled to buy mill-made cloth, they may be sure of their ground.

WOLVES DISGUISED AS SHEEP.—Mr. Ganpat R. Naique says that it has come to his notice that a part of the Police detective force dresses itself up in pure Khadi and "creeps, intrudes and climbs into the fold" of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi. He also hears that Government are thinking of employing educated men in the C. I. D., who will be liberally paid for joining and freely mixing in all associations, leagues, unions, volunteer corps, etc., and giving a report of all that happens.

JUSTICE.—Mr. I. K. Patel from Broach, adverting to the resolution of Mr. Bole in the Bombay Legislative Council in connection with greater representation of non-Brahmins in the public service, shows by means of figures the utter inadequacy of representation of the community existing at present in the public service and requests Mr. Bole to press its claims firmly.

THE ECONOMIC POINT.—Mr. V. S. Pathare is sure that the boycott of foreign goods does not come in the way of Indian exports, as most of the things India exports are either goods of monopoly or articles of food, which are quite necessary to meet the human needs of any country and gives no value to the theorisations of impractical political economists, who are of the contrary opinion.

A MYSTERIOUS THEFT.

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ROBBED.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

NASIK, Aug. 8.

On Sunday night our Special Correspondent who was on his way to Nasik was robbed of his clothes in the first class compartment of the Nagpur passenger leaving Victoria Terminus about midnight. There was another passanger, Capt. Vaidya, in the compartment and his things were found intact. The loss was discovered at Igatpuri station and immediately reported to the station staff. After taking off his clothes Our Correspondent went off to sleep as did his fellow passenger. Blinds were drawn over gas lamp and it is difficult to say where or at what hour of the night the theft was committed. The point of interest is that only clothes belonging to Our Correspondent and hung by a peg close to the pillow were removed, while close on the other side Captain Vaidya's clothes were untouched. A handbag containing some miscellaneous articles belonging to Our Correspondent was also removed from the table and left at the foot of Capt. Vaidya's berth, close by the exit door. Circumstances do not permit the view that the bag was thrown by bad shaking of the carriage. Apparently whosoever removed the clothes did not look for valuables, as trunks and other items of value were left alone.

CURTAILMENT OF MAHARANA'S POWERS.

BHILWARA CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy, the A.G.G., Rajputana and the Maharana of Udaipur by the President of a public meeting held at Bhilwara. "We the people of Bhilwara, District Mewar in public meeting assembled, announce that we want administrative reform and redress of our grievances only at His Highness' hands. We are totally against the curtailment of his powers or their transfer to other persons including Europeans who usually being ignorant of our customs and usages prove wholly unfit for such responsibilities. We, therefore, view with alarm the rumours about the contemplated appointment of a European with special powers and strongly protest against such appointment and warn the authorities about such action which would aggravate discontent."

ACTIVITIES IN PANCHMAHAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Aug. 9.

A grand public meeting was held on the Tilak maidan at Dohad on the 6th instant Mr. Fazul Reheman, of Aligarh College, presided. Messrs. Ismail, Gandhi, Purushotamdas Shah and Waman Mukadam addressed the meeting on Boycott of foreign cloth. Some Foreign clothes and caps were burnt in the meeting. On Sunday boys collected foregn clothes and caps, and performed holi at various places. Some Mohomedans gave clothes to the sent to Smyrna. It is rumoured arrangements are being made to organise a Khilafat Conference at Godhra for the political progress of Panchmahal Mohomedans.

CONGRESS PUBLICITY BUREAU.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

A Congress Publicity Bureau has been established here with the object of disseminating Congress views. The Bureau, it is said, will issue two Tamil pamphlets every month.

WHAT IS N-C-O?

CALL TO INDIA TO RETURN TO ITSELF.

GANDHI AND TAGORE.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

Mr. B. Watson writes from New York, under date July 4:—

We in America know that Dr. Tagore cherishes nothing but veneration for Mahatma Gandhi, and looks forward to Swaraj, because we know that Dr. Tagore believes in freedom for India; but from his three letters in the "Chronicle," reprinted from the "Modern Review" (May) one might get the idea that he was in disagreement with Gandhi—and wished for something more than "rejection," something more positive.

Every true lover of humanity must believe with Dr. Tagore that "no nation of the earth can work out its own salvation by detaching itself from the others." Thousands of Americans—members and friends of "The Friends of Freedom for India" and others—who believe in world peace based on Justice and liberty, are anxious to serve the cause of Indian independence, because they believe that India under the leadership of prophets like Gandhi and Tagore, has much to contribute to present day civilization.

Power of "Rejection."

Dr. Tagore, himself, has admitted the strength of the power of "Rejection" as a preparation for something higher—by giving up his title long before Non-co-operation became the vogue. Gandhi simply says *that this rejection must be practised on a large scale*,—that it must be nation-wide! He sees that the iron of subjection that England has driven into the soul of India must be removed before she can make her full contribution to world politics and world culture. Only the surgeon (as Rev. C. F. Andrews puts it) can accomplish this result. The knife that he is forced to use is Non-co-operation—an instrument that can cut to save as well as to kill.

Gandhi, saying Liviticus-like—"Thou shalt not expect the broken and plundered tortured to live side by side with their persecutors. It is confusion. It is abomination"—would accept rejection and make temporary use of it in the form of Non-co-operation, in order to free his people from the alien rule that is sapping the moral and spiritual energies, as well as destroying the material potentialities of the Indian people. In the spirit of constructive good-will, he says to the people of India—refuse to help England to make you dependent, to make you a "conquered" nation. Then after you are free, open your arms to the English—every way to themselves! This, at least, is how we understand the Mahatma's position from reading his writings. Like Tagore, he too would have his country "offer the great idea" to the world—the idea of harmony and co-operation among all peoples, but he says that only after India becomes a free nation will she be able to do this.

N-C-O not a negative policy.

After reading what Gandhi has to say on the subject of Non-cooperation, we in America, cannot see it merely as a negative policy, but a policy that advocates, at once, both the rejection of slavery and the achievement of Swaraj,—the latter being the positive part of the programme. "Rejection" is only one part, "acceptance"—the building up of a free, virile, independent India—is the other part, and these two parts are interactive. The "rejection" a phase of the Non-co-operation movement may be compared to the clearing up of a swamp which is spreading malaria—thus removing the cause of the plague so that a beautiful stream of clear water may flow through and vitalize the people. The positive side of this movement seems to us to be the crowning success of the whole programme. It has given India a new psychology of action,—the will to live as a free nation, to create arbitration courts, to build up the Panchayat system, to start new schools, to revive Indian industries—in short to hope and plan for a better life, new life, and more life for the down-trodden masses of India.

What is Non-Co-operation.

This Non-co-operation movement, as we see it is a call to the Indians not to co-operate with the present environment, in order that we may build a new one, through Co-operation with all that is inherently constructive in Indian national life. In short Non-co-operation is a call to India to return to itself, and it is bound to result in the creation of a free Indian state to supersede the present dependent state wherein is being destroyed all that makes for human freedom and dignity of three hundred millions of people. More than that it must result in taking the British people themselves from under the thraldom of Imperialism and all the injustice that it connotes; and in the end we hope it may rescue the whole world from the toils of a system of exploitation that is as widespread as it is vicious and demoralizing—a system which has shaped a civilization (?) that permits a general acceptance of the idea that it is right for an individual to exploit another individual—for a nation to exploit another nation for profit! And a civilization that permits the acceptance of such an idea, that encourages child and mother labor; that believes in the inferiority of certain races; that sets its scientists to work to discover the means of destroying human life, that makes Money its God, and tacitly accepts a caste system founded on dollars and cents; a civilization that defends and supports and glorifies war—such a civilization deserves any condemnation that may be pronounced upon it, and puts on the defensive anyone who may feel called upon to praise it.

Modern Civilisation.

Gandhi sees far more clearly than do most of us in the West, that the logical result of such a system is War, which is destructive of the true civilization that some of us visualize. He understands that as long as India pays financial tribute to England (and this is bound up in any connection she may have with that country under present circumstances) she is buttressing the power of an Imperialism that—more than any other factor to-day—is a standing menace to the future peace of the world! Moreover he sees that unless and until India can cut the connection through which her vitality is drained away for the support of her oppressor, there can be no recovery of self-respect and manhood and independence—no possibility of an Indian nationality that could command the respect of the world to a degree that should make the world ready to accept or even to listen to any message it should send forth. That India has such a message, who that has read her history can doubt? That Gandhi wants to have that message given to the world, who can question? We cannot conceive that he desires a splendid isolation for his great country. He realizes too well the truth that has been expressed so beautifully by Dr. Tagore himself,—in the words—

"——the meeting (of the East and the West) will be all the more fruitful because of their differences, leading both to holy wedlock before the common altar of humanity."

Gandhi and Tagore will agree

We in America are convinced that Mahatma Gandhi and Tagore are agreed on all these points as they are agreed that India must have complete independence. Is not the time then for Dr. Tagore to proclaim to the people of India and to the world that he is with Gandhi? Has not the time come for Dr. Tagore to work side with Gandhi to build up the structure of a free India, to draw out the real self of the nation, and—more than all—to break the power of an alien rule that is sapping the vitality of a great people? Tagore says he does not believe in the "destruction of the physical body." Well and good. The present status of India points inevitably to the destruction of its physical body. Gandhi would stop this. Non-co-operation will stop this—it is the only means to the desired end! This much should be clear, for co-operation with the British Government means a continuance of such "destruction." Co-operation with that government is as unthinkable now, as it will be advisable and necessary in the future, after India has proved its worth and taken its place in the hierarchy of nations. It seems inconceivable that Dr. Tagore could at present, co-operate in any way, with an alien government which aims to degrade his people, thwart their desire for self-expression and ultimate freedom,—a government that passed the Rowlett Act and precipitated the massacre of Amritsar. And we hope that he is saying to-day, and that all India is saying with him, and with that great soul and fine Christian—Mr. Andrews:—

"Our duty,—the duty of us who are ordinary people is to use to the full, the God-given opportunity when it comes."

For, as he well says, only with an inner spiritual power like that of Saint Gandhi, can the vicious be broken and the soul of India be set free.

Such a one as Gandhi comes at long intervals to this planet, and then when humanity is in dire need! Let it not be said of him in the future—as the clear-visioned Christian of to-day must sadly say of Jesus of Nazareth—that he came before his people were ready for his teaching and leadership!

STRIKE POSITION IN FIJI.

CONCESSION TO WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The following telegrams have been received from the Colonial Secretary, Fiji Islands:—

(1) A telegram, dated Suva the 2nd August 1921:—Your telegram 26th July. The strike position in Fiji is as follows:—The Labasa Indians have resumed work in mill and fields. The usual complement is now being employed. The Lautoka mill not yet crushing at full capacity 983 mills and field hands. The usual complement being 2000, numbers increasing daily. The Ba mill is crushing, but not yet at full capacity, 500 mill and field hands, the usual complement being 1600. The Penang Mill not ready yet. The Showbok crushing but preparations are now being made. As soon as a start has been made, will telegraph the number of Indians offering for work in the mill and the fields. Outside strike area position is as follows:—

The Navua mill full complement, mill and fields. The Rewa crushing at full capacity with full complement in the mill and the field. More labourers offering for mill than for field. Those two districts have been visited at intervals by the strike leaders, the situation has remained unchanged throughout the strike. Public works in all parts of the colony and in copra producing districts—usual Indian labour supply available at current rate wages, though the supply is restricted owing to the cessation of immigration from India and a large number of repatriates. Concession has been granted by the employers. They are firstly payment weekly instead of two monthly of bonus 6 pence a day, secondly payment to the strikers on resumption of work of bonus earned but not drawn before the strike, thirdly a supply of necessary commodities at the lowest possible cost by elimination of middlemen.

The following particulars show rates of wages and bonus and also the effect of concession granted by the employers. In case of field labourers, stablemen, ploughmen, wages range from 11s 3d to 18s per week on task about 6 hours per day, on day labour nine hours per day. At the cane cutting on contract, men earn from 18s to £1 per week and good cutters earn even more. Bonus of 6 pence a day is paid weekly in addition to above. Total remuneration ranging from 14s to £1 3s per week. Mill wages range from 11s 3d to £1 1s 6d per week, plus bonus of 6 pence a day. Nearly 50 per cent of the men employed on manufactures receive a further bonus ranging from 1s to 4s 6d per week. Mill firemen work eight hours per day. General mill hands work longer hours varying according to the nature of work. The skilled labourers such as the loco drivers receive 4s. 6d. to 5s a day exclusive of bonus. At Lautaka bonus £4 10s is paid in mill to all men signing on for the crushing season but at Nausore and Labasa this amount is reduced to £4 on account of the short hours of season. This deferred bonus is in addition to all other sums above mentioned and represents from 3s to 4s 6d per week throughout season.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The prices of Indian commodities are as follows:—

The first price is that ruling before concessions were granted, second price that at which the articles now supplied by the employers. Rice three pence per pound, 2 pence farthing. Dhall 4 pence per pound 2½ pence. Sharps 9s 6d per quarter, 8s 0d. Ghee 2 shillings bottle, 1 shilling 6 pence. Mustard oil 1 shilling 6 pence bottle, 1 shilling. Kerosine 16 shillings per tin, 9 pence bottle, 13 shillings, 7 pence. Masala 1 shilling 6 pence per pound, 1 shilling 4 pence. Soap 1 shilling per bar, 8 pence. Dhoti 12 shillings 6 pence, 5 shillings 6 pence. Singlet 3 shillings 6 pence, 2 shillings 6 pence. Dungaree trousers 12 shillings 6 pence, 9 shillings 6 pence. Calico 3 shillings per yard 1 shilling 6 pence. Sugar 3 pence per pound, 2 pence. Towels 2 shillings 6 pence, 1 shilling. 6 pence. Salt 2 pence one penny. The Government have at the present time 500 acres land open for the settlement to the Indian colonists under the rice growing scheme and are willing to make advances to the settlers up to 25 pounds for the purchase of bullocks and implements and to purchase of paddy at a fixed price. The price fixed for 1921 ten pound per ton.

A telegram, dated Suva the 3rd August 1921:—A second mill at Ba commenced crushing to-day. 700 mill and field hands now at work in the Ba district.

Mr. B. S. Dutya, a young man of eighteen of a respectable family of the Bhatia community, proceeded to America to study commerce on the 2nd instant.

Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 6, Railway Road, Perry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

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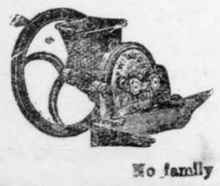

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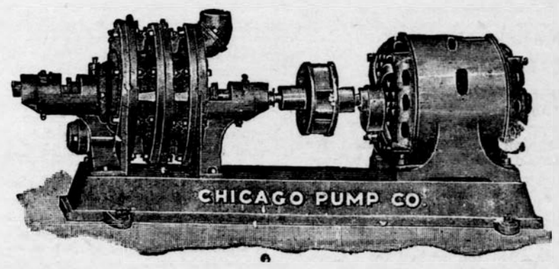

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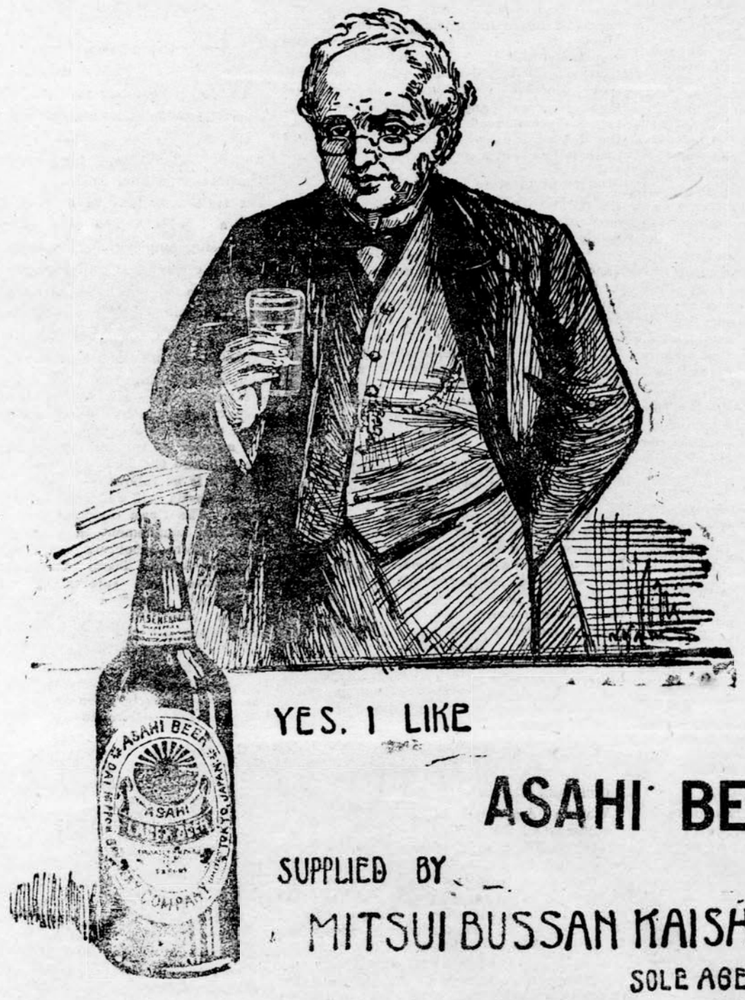

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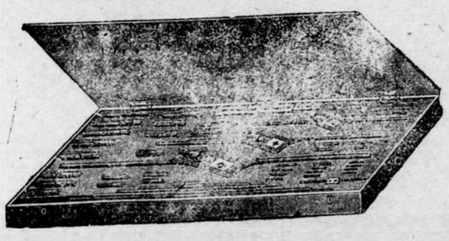

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